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ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1883.

No. 18. Vol. XXXVI.

Sorgo Department.

The Other Side in the Loring-Collier Difficulty.

The following letter is from a personal friend, well known throughout the country, who assigns the reasons for the dismissal of Dr. Collier:

MY DEAR COLMAN: It is not often that I write you, as I am a very busy man. Hence, when I do write, I generally have some good cause for so doing, and the cause in this instance is your editorial on "Loring vs. Collier" which is so unjust to the former that, as an old whose word you will trust I feel

withdrew it. He has neglected the business of his Dirision, repeating ad nauseam his "determinations," which have little or no value, and has refused to enter upon other work suggested by the Commissioner, and that would have been of value to the country of the countr try. He has also used his time for his own personal ends. He has refused to hold communication with the Commissioner. He has assiduously misrepresented Dr. Loring's attitude and worked

the vacant place, ought to be sufficient evidence to you that he has no prejudice against the sorghum industry, and I happen to know that he is making exign of this cane sirup, that would like tensive preparations for thoroughly prosecuting the work this year. Knowing you want the real facts in the case, and that your readers would be glad to know some of the causes for his dismissible that your readers would be graded to the causes for his dismissible to the cause of the cause o letter. Truly. Washington, D. C.

The Missouri Early Prolific. history of its origin in a recent letter to will pay here, if it pays anywhere. the RURAL WORLD. Early in the spring of 1881 I procured a pint of seed, planted it and the Amber on the same day on a light clay soil, similar in character, gave them both the same cultivation; at the

and when fully ripe the seeds are but slightly enclosed in its glumes and the glumes are of a maroon color. I made a test of two batches the same day, one of each variety, boiled on plain open pan evaporator, filtering the juice at the mill through bone coal, then running it direct in the evaporator—did not use any neutralizing agents—boiled until I thought it had reached the proper density, then drew off the sirup in tin vessels and placed them in the running water in the spring-house to cool. The following morning I examined both batches and found the Missouri Early Prolific was test of two batches the same day, one of each variety, boiled on plain open pan evaporator, filtering the juice at the mill through bone coal, then running it direct in the evaporator—did not use any neutralizing agents—boiled until I thought it had reached the proper density, then drew off the sirup in tin vessels and placed them in the running water in the spring-house to cool. The following morning I examined both batches and found the Missouri Early Prollife was graining nicely and the Amber showed but little sign of graining; but a few days later I found the Amber had grained slightly, the crystals being larger and much darker in color than the new variety. The sirup of the new variety was much is so unjust to the former that, as an old friend whose word you will trust, I feel it worth while to set you right.

You rightly suggest at the close of your editorial that there must be other reasons for Prof. Collier's discharge than his position on the sorghum-sugar question. There are! Some of these I happen to know of personally and will state them, because you ought to know them also:

Collier has circulated in bundles sent to the department. slanderous articles Collier has circulated in bundles sent to the department, slanderous articles evidently prepared by himself, or, at least prompted by him, and I now recall particularly some that appeared in the Providence Press and the Elmira Husbandman.

He has made false statements as to the rate at which cane could be purchased in Washington—repeatedly saying that it could be had only for \$1 per ton, when it could be had only for \$1 per ton, when it could be had only for \$1 per ton, when it could be had only for \$1 per ton, when it could be had only for \$1 per ton, when it could be had only for \$1 per ton, when it could be had only for \$10 or even \$12.

He has corresponded with LeDuc in an abusive manner of Loring whom he quite recently attacked in a speech at Ithaca, N. Y., using the term outrageous, with his coming season. I sent a sample of #12.

He has corresponded with LeDue in an abusive manner of Loring whom he quite recently attacked in a speech at Ithaca, N. Y., using the term outrageous, with regard to the Commissioner's statements as to the manufacturing here on the department grounds. He charged the department grounds. He charged the Academy has been appressing the Academy has been according to the Manufacturing here. The maker. The maker

Give Sorgo Proper Attention.

If it be desirable to cultivate the one than many others, and if it is as easily raised as corn and, therefore, one Dr. Peter Collier, U. S. chemist, for his that any farmer can cultivate, it is cer-

sented Dr. Loring's attitude and worked for his own endorsement.

The above are some of the facts well and generally known here, and which can at any time be substantiated. There are others, especially in reference to his conduct and personal habits at the Department, which it is needless for me to enter into, as I do not think they have had anything to do with his removal, though they must

Loring.

Dr. Loring's address at St. Louis before the Mississippi Valley Cane Grower's Association, and his appointment of Prof. Wiley, one of the most earnest friends of the Northern cane industry, to the most below oursely to be a well-st.

to come up here and go into the business? I have a two-story building, with and that your readers would be glad to know some of the causes for his dismissal, I have felt it my duty to write this letter. Truly. bia, and one-fourth mile from Agricul-tural College farm, that could be con-verted into a first-class sirup factory, at a very small cost. Would like to get a As I have received so many letters asking about the Missouri Early Prolific cane, I will have to ask space in the columns of the Rural World to reply to them. I will state that I have given the history of its origin in a recent letter to the columns of the Rural World to reply to the columns of the Rural world to the columns of the Rural world to reply to the columns of the Rural have become convinced that it history of its origin in a recent letter to the columns of the Rural have become convinced that it

Hoping to hear from you soon, I an Most Respectfully, &c., Columbia, Mo. S. D. G. soon, I am,

Planting Seed and Maturing Cane.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I hear conearly part of the season the Amber siderable complaint about bad cane seed seemed to grow more rapidly than the in the north. The reason is, of course, new variety, but later it soon advanced their seed does not mature. I judge that on the Amber, and before heading time must be the case, from my own experiapproached, it was fully two feet the ence; for the seed I plant never fails to highest. Both commenced heading at grow here, for we only save fully maturthe same time, but the stalks of the new ed seed. I must give you my own exvariety were much the largest, and were a perience in growing the Early Amber very pale greenish yellow color, and its last year. I had my sirup, or rather

Seed for Name.

between the 12th of June and 1st of September, while Amber planted the day he finished planting this, matured two weeks finished planting this, matured two weeks later. This also matured more cane and more seed. It is not Hedge's Early Orange. I am not acquainted with the "Kansas" Orange, but understand it is a later cane than the Early Orange. There may be another variety that Mr. Foster and Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City have. If this cane is what is claimed for it, it will be a blessing to see Minneyota cane raisers as the Amber

is Minnesota cane raisers, as the consistency cane.

The season with Mr. Foster was extremely hot and dry. Corn was an utter failure, which would hasten the ripening J. C. B.

St. Charles, Minn.

We think Mr. Foster is right, and that it is an Orange cane.—[Ei).

In the Empire State.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I wish personally to express my regrets in not meeting you at our late Northern Cane Growers' Convention at Geneva, N. Y. We had a most wonderful and interesting meeting, wonderful in the interest manifested, in the number of superior samples of sugar and sirups on exhibition as compared northern sugar cane, if it is a profitable crop to raise, and a much more profitable ports notwithstanding the unfavorable

personal attendance and valuable inforpersonal attendance and valuable information, to Prof. Sturtevant, of the N. Y., State farm, for his lively interest in all that pertains to the agricultural interest of the State and for his cordial invitation to visit the farm. We congratulate ourselves in well laying the foundation in the business of Northern cane well worthy of the Empire State.

A PIONEER.

is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, as It is needless for me to enter into, and It like they have been dust a side issue and neglected.

This year very many of the Empire State, A Proneer, A Proneer, the provided for the first time. It has been shown hundred of times in the RURAL WORLD for one year, the first time. It has been shown hundred of times in the RURAL WORLD for one year, the first time, and It link you over it to Dr. Loring to state the actual facts. He is now, and has been from the beginning, estimated to all other crops from the provided for the provided from the provided from the provided for the provided from the

Northern Cane in Kentucky.

few seeds of it came, and I do not know where from. The RURAL WORLD gets better every year.

Arlington, Kv.

J. M. G.

Value the Rural World.

enclosed one dollar to renew my subscription. The cane crop was very light last year, but the sirup sold rapidly at 75 cts., and encouraged us to hold on.

One of my friends, who is a reader of your paper, says I did a good thing for him in recommending it—that he would not take a dollar each for them. He cuts not take a donar each for them. He cuts out the articles, and pastes them in a scrap book for future use. Such men are apt to gain knowledge, and he is a practical sorgomaker—among the very best. Kellog, Ia.

E. G. P.

A Call on Wm. Lemm.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Some few ond-hand, if in good order, will do. weeks ago Wm. Lemm, of Minnesota, heads are more compact than the Amber, sugar, made by Mr. Adams, with his old published in the RURAL WORLD that he

ey soil is the best, producing the lightest colored sirup, while heavy, black, loamy soil, will produce dark-colored sirup, the cane a much better start, and this is very desirable if the best results are de-

The ground should be well broken with a turning-plow, then harrowed and put in as fine a tilth as possible. Care must be taken to thoroughly prepare the inust be taken to thoroughly prepare the land before sowing the seed as the plant makes a slow growth at first, and unless great care is taken to have the land in good condition before sowing the seed the first cultivation, while the plants are very small, will be found a very difficult matter, while a great deal of this can be avoided by taking pains to properly prepare the ground at first.

After thoroughly preparing the soil, lay it off in drills, at least three and a half feet apart—we prefer four feet, but a great many prefer the former width. We tried the plan of laying off in hills three and a half feet each way, but the result was far from satisfactory. At best

result was far from satisfactory. At best we could have but five stalks in a hill, and this made them considerably crowded, and the number of stalks was

The firm of J. A. Field & Co. sent out several hundred inquiries to their customers, and received in reply reports from 21 States, 1 Territory, and 2 Provinces in Canada, aggregating 1,539 acres planted, which produced 130,343 gallons of sirup. The average number of gallons per acre was but \$5, or only about one-half an average crop, owing to bad season and inexperience. Yet the average price per gallon at which the syrup sold was 54 1-3 cents, netting a profit of \$845 16 per acre, above all expenses, in-

I have been boiling sirup for customers for over twenty-five years. Was one of them

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: You will find hopper. Here is a good opening for a

convention, hence our friends will see their letters, written sometime since, now coming to light.

and contain stalactites, stalagmites, and other curious formations in endless number curious formations in endless number and variety.

The sheep industry is receiving a boom

and a boiler of 15 to 20-horse power, sec-

Atlanta, Ills.

Agricultural.

Shannon County, Missouri.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Shannon county is at last being brought into public notice. Farmers, stockmen, millmen, speculators, et al., are turning their attention to our county and investing largely.

Though this spring is a backward one, much farming has been done. A large

attention of speculators and mill-men.

crowded, and the number of stalks was considerably less than if planted in drills. The seed should, if possible, be sown rather thickly in order that a good even stand may be had. After it is well up, it will pay to go over and thin out, leaving the stalks not over a foot apart, and one or two in a place when it can be done.

—Farmer and Manufacturer.

ing of railroads, allow me to publish the act that Shannon county is not to be without railroad facilities, a branch from the above-mentioned road, at Willow Springs, Howell county, having been surveyed about a year ago. Parties connected with the K. C., S. & M. croad are now taking the right of way been surveyed about a year ago. Parties connected with the K. C. S. & M. road are now taking the right of way through our southern tier of townships, and it is asserted by railway officials that the beautiful property in the property of t One of the good features about sorghum is, that it "yields well on land too poor to grow corn. This shows that sorghum derives more from the air, as its sweet juice, largely carbon, would indicate. The soil for sorghum must, however, be in fine tilth, as its small seeds are more impatient of clods than the larger corn grains."

Toda are now taking the right of way through our southern tile of townships, and it is asserted by railway officials that this branch must be completed by the list of September next. This will open an excellent farming region, the southern part of the county not being so mountainous as the eastern and northern. In this section, too, there is an immense amount of pine and oak, and iron deposits without number. amount of pine and oak, and iron de-posits without number.

Shannon is in what is known as the
"copper belt." Tons of copper have

to slide so that when one is cooking the other is filling. There is considerable of molasses made here but it is black and tastes horrid. Please answer this as soon as convenient, and let me know which in your opinion is the best for me to get to make good sirup.

Very Respectfully,
Lindsburg.

Lindsburg. or ever could, say as much? Our people are glad to have strangers come among

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I made 1800 gallons of sirup last fall. Off of three quarters of an acre of Early Orange, I made 135 gallons, of 12 lbs. to the gallon. Am much pleased with it, and am of the opinion that it is the cane for this latitude—much superior to the Amber, and makes a fine molasses. Shall plant 5 acres this spring. We have a cane here new to me. Have heard no name but Goose-Neck. Only a few seeds of it came, and I do not know where from. The RURAL WORLD gets better every year.

Shannon is not without opportunities them.

Shannon is not without opportunities for amusement. The wonderful springs the farmer to go ahead and kept the old varieties which sometimes did not ripen. I finally introduced the Early Amber, which seems to be the cane adapted to this climate.

John W.

Cedar Valley, Ohio.

Shannon is not without opportunities for amusement. The wonderful springs the winter; in the summer Jack's fork of Current River, which describes a half circle around Eminence, a couple of hundred yards from the sub-rives. Current River, Shawnee Creek, Big Sinking, and other stratems furnish red-horse, suckers, perch, trout, salmon, caffish, drum, carp, etc. Our streams are as clear as crystal, with pebbly bottoms, and a nickel can be seen to the depth of ten feet, under ordi-Will some one tell me through the RuRAL how to prepare and use the Bone
Black for sirup filter, how fine it should
be made, and how to make a wooden

with perbuy bottoms, and a integer can be seen to the depth of ten feet, under ordinary-circumstances. Most of the fishing here is done with gigs, or spears. Deer and turkey abound, as do squirrels, pheasants, quall, coon, 'possum, etc.

be made, and now to make a wooden hopper. Here is a good opening for a good worker to invest in the northern cane business, with small capital. R. S. S. Gillman, Iowa.

WE have more space for correspondence on the northern sugar cane, now that we have completed the report of the convention, hence our friends will see and contain stalactites, stalagmittes, and

We want an engine of ten-horse power and a boiler of 15 to 20-horse power, second-hand, if in good order, will do.

W. S. & Son.

Atlanta, Ills.

The sheep industry is receiving a boom there, and it will not be long till our hills a small part of the top. Repeat and continue this operation until the plant grade. The raising of small grain and grasses occupies more attention than formerly. The county seat, Eminence, has dry-goods stores, drugstores, shops, hotels, two saloons—one will close out

soon—jail and court-house. In the sub-urbs of the town there is an iron spring, which it is asserted has benefitted per-sons afflicted with rheumatism, kidney

sons afflicted with rheumatism, kidney complaint, etc.

Our farmers raise wheat, oats, rye, stock peas, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, sugar cane, broom corn, peaches, apples, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, etc., in abundance. All kinds of wild fruits grow plentifully.

A FOUR-YEAR CITIZEN.

Shannon Co., Mo., April 27, 1883.

The Outlook for Wheat.

Col. Colman: Enclosed please find part of a head of cane seed sent me by and or clear land is preferable—land or ange cane, and it matured with him between the 12th of June and 1st of Septon Every man growing wheat will view Our timber interests are claiming the present herewith such a survey, being a synopsis of reports made to the New York Probably no county in Missouri, or in Tribune from the principal counties in fact any other State, is better timbered all the wheat-growing States. Of course, than this. Our hills are thickly studded it is early yet to determine the prospect with pine, hickory, cedar, black, white to a certainty, but here we are at the first and post oak. The river and creek bot- of May, and ought to be able to form a

and post oak. The river and creek bottoms furnish lime, cottonwood, white walnut, black walnut, and a great variety of other woods. An immense quantity of black walnut has been taken out of this county. Some of the land-owners (citizens) have been so foolish as to sell their walnut at the ridiculously low price of \$1.25 per tree. The logs are either rafted or driven down Current, River to New Orleans.

New Orleans parties are now in this county getting out logs for the Southern market. The Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railway have men here getting out cedar telegraph poles. While speaking of railroads, allow me to publish the fact that Shannon county is not to be without railroad facilities, a branch from the above-mentioned road, at Willow Springs, Howell county, having been surveyed about a year ago. Parties connected with the K. C., S. & M. road are now taking the right of way, and ought to be able to form a pretty correct idea:

The reports of damage from the severe cold prove to be unfounded in nearly all grees. Warm, genial weather of the past few weeks has turned the brown fields green, and thus dispelled the gloomy forebodings which were rife a month or so ago. From Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Dakota, the great wheat-growing seew cold prove to be unfounded in nearly all green, and thus dispelled the gloomy forebodings which were rife a month or so ago. From Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Dakota, the great wheat-growing seew cold prove to be unfounded in nearly all green, and thus dispelled the gloomy forebodings which were rife a month or so ago. From Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Dakota, the great wheat-growing seew cold prove to be unfounded in nearly all green, and thus dispelled the gloomy forebodings which were rife a month or so ago. From Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Dakota, the great wheat-growing seew constitutions, the reports of damage from the severe consin will increase hers no less than 20 per cent., Missouri from 10 to 15 per cent., Kentucky 10 per cent, and so on. The greatest falling off will be in Ohio, where the fall of snow was much smaller than in the other wheat-growing States. But even Ohio's prospects have bright-ened visibly during the past week or more, and it is believed that the yield will not be more than a third smaller than that of last year.

than that of last year.

While there are many perils for the crop to encounter, including unfavorable weather in the immediate future, and chinch bugs and drouth further on, the prospect to-day is good for an average yield. It may not be as great as that of last year, estimated by the Agricultural Department at 410,000,000 bushels, but that, with the exception of the tremendous yield of nearly 500,000,000 bushels in 1880, was the largest the country bas dous yield of nearly 500,000,000 business in 1880, was the largest the country has ever produced. The heavy snows of the winter not only kept the roots of the winter wheat in good condition, but they also disappeared so gradually as not to harm the roots and to leave the ground in the condition for the early swing of harm the roots and to leave the ground in fine condition for the early sowing of spring wheat. Both crops, therefore, will have a favorable start, and it is not surprising in view of this encouraging fact to see the prophets of a short crop revising their estimates. A month ago they were sure the crop would fall below an average yield anywhere form 10 to 30 per cent. Now they admit that the Now they admit that the per cent. shortage will not exceed 15 per cent. and may fall as low as 5 per cent. Conservative judges who have all along claimed a fair crop to be the most probview and are inclined to claim a slight view and are inclined to claim a slight advance over an average yield. Judging from present data their demand seems entirely reasonable.

This estimate includes the California crop, which is now generally concaded to be in good condition and to promise an average yield in all save a few limited areas. Within the next few weeks, if the present favorable weather continues, there may be such a rapid advance that the outlook in all the States may become even better than it is at present; and, on the other hand, a period of unfavorable weather may seriously dim the present weather may seriously dim the present bright prospect. In other words, it is too early yet to do more than point out indications, and this is all that The Tri-bune has attempted to do. The great in-terest felt in the subject this year seemed to justify the publication of all attain-able information, at a somewhat earlier date than usual."

How to Grow Peanuts.

COL. COLMAN: Master George Patterson wanted to know in a late issue of the RURAL WORLD how to raise peanuts. Here is the way an old Southern darkey raises them in St. Louis county:

Prepare the ground as for melons or sweet potatoes, making a medium-sized hill or ridge of earth. Take the hull off and plant four kernels in a hill. When the plant is three or four inches high

May

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Mx. J. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE, SIR: My sheep have been doing very poorly this winter. Many have died. The ticks have been very bad among them. Now something new has broken out among them. Three or four have commenced swelling up on the under-jaw, one is swelled very bad indeed; also is swelled some on the side of the head. They eat well but seem stupid. Have about 125 head. Please tell me what is the matter and what I had better do, if it is not too much trouble to you. Yours truly.

MR. F. B. S.: DEAR SIR—Your it vor is received. I cannot tell what ails your ME. J. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE,

MR. F. B. S.: DEAR SIR—Your from is received. I cannot tell what ails your sheep, but suppose they are common, coarse Missouri scrubs, and have been badly summered, kept too much on a small pasture short of feed, and poor water, and were in bad health in the fall, and have not had grain enough through the winter, and but poor hay. Most sheep that are in bad condition at any time are got so by bad keep. Of my 2,500 head on my farm there is not one tick to the sheep. On an average nearly all of them are fat and in perfect health. I summer well and feed 2 1-2 bushels of corn to the head, with all the good hay they can eat and keep salt before them at all times. Would help you if I could but cannot tell what to do unless I could see the sheep and their surroundings. They need a change of ground.

G. B. BOTHWELL.

Dogs by Law.

We are in favor of the dog but we love the sheep too; "how happy could we be with either were 'tother dear charmer away." The sheep is a matter of dollars and cents "that touches our pockets." A dog is man's neares, and in some cases, his best friend-which "touches" our affections.

Now our affections are one thing, and our purses another. Shall it be one or the other, or both? That we cannot have both is as evident as the nose on one's face.

One man has a thousand sheep, his neighbors a hundred dogs; the one pro-

neighbors a huadred dogs; the one produces an annual return which is found on the assessor's book and the farmer's annual rewenne, the other neither. Choose ye whom ye shall serve. The Mexico, Mo. Intelligencer has this to say: "The slaughter of dogs in the city by poison is unprecedented. It is barely possible that this matter may be carried too far. It is best that the poisoners be on the alert. If the dogs killed were sheep-killers, the work of the slayers would be laudable, but such is not the case, and the law may yet be involked against those who have mistaken their mission."

Now the RURAL WORLD has this to Now the RURAL WORLD has this to submit: Sheep, breeding sheep kill no dogs. Dogs, breeding dogs, kill sheep. We are for the sheep all the time, because their is a great outcome to that industry and none to the other. It a man must keep a dog and breed dogs, at least put him on the same footing as the man that keeps sheep. Make him pay the assessor, and then make the law so as to enable the officer to collect damages from the dog-keepers in the neighborfrom the dog-keepers in the neighbor-

witness the following clipped from the same Intelligencer as our reason why "Escue Bartlett had twelve head of sheep killed by dogs on Tuesday night of last week, among the number a fine imported Cotswold buck, recently pur-chased from R. C. Pew?"

Why Can't Bro. Barlow Raise Lambs?

I have up to this time been an admirer of Merino sheep, but my faith in them is beginning to waver. From my experience with them I do not think that they are so prolific, or such good mothers, as are the Cotswolds or their crosses upon the native sheep. I have neighbors who raise grade Cotswolds and natives who beat me all to pieces raising lambs. They

more care and attention than any other flock-owner in this district, and they also get a greater variety of feed. I can only attribute my want of success in raislambs to the want of roots, or winter pasture, or the poor breeding qualities of

I should hate to give up my grade Me-I should hate to give up my grade Merinos, as they are good wool producers, are of good form and hardy, but wool alone will not pay me for the feed and care that I give them. If I cannot raise a reasonable crop of lambs I shall be strongly tempted to try another breed. It will not do to say that I should feed the ewes roots or have a winter pasture.

the ewes roots or have a winter pasture, as the Cotswold grades kept by my neigh-bors get neither, yet are twice as pro-life as mine, and seem to be better mothers. At the same time the Cots-wolds are said to be tender, and require greater care than most other breeds.

If the fault is in my management and not in the nature of the ewes, I know that you with your knowledge and experience will be well able to set me

I have no doubt you are aware that I have no doubt you are aware that it is a perfect horror during yeaning time to find that every time you go to look at your flock either a lamb lying dead or one unable to stand and suck; then have to hold the ewe and try to make it do so, then have to fool around with a milk bottle a day or two, and after all this find it dead as the result of your trouble and anyiety, and so on with

I noticed a communication in the Ru-RAL WORLD of March 22. relating to the grubs in a sheep's head. I have a few

of the Estrus ovis, or sheep gad-fly.

The head and corslet of this insect taken

The best thing for suckling together, are as long as the body; and that is composed of five rings, tigercolored on the back, with some small points, and larger patches of deep brown color. The belly is of the same color,

particularly those near the tail, are dark brown. Each ring has darker spots and below them are others. The belly of a full-grown larva is covered with small red spines, between the rings, the points of which turn back. The fly deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, where they are immediately hatched by the warmth and moisture. The larva or young grubs crawl up the nose, finding their way to the sinuses, where by means of the hooks which grow from the sides of their mouth, fix themselves to the membrane lining those cavities, and there remain till the following year. The eggs are laid in July and August, and the larva remain in the head till the following spring, abandoning it only when warm weather advances. It crawls down the nose producing great exciteparticularly those near the tail, are dark down the nose producing great excitement and irritation, drops to the ground. burrows up, forms into a chrysalis and in due time comes forth a perfect fly.

What is especially curious about this fly is the fact, that it has no mouth. It

lives only long enough to lay its eggs, then dies.

The larva of the horse-fly live in a horse's stomach, that of the cattle-fly in the cattle's back; in like manner, the young of the sheep-fly live in a sheep's head. Has anyone ever advanced the idea that the grubs in a cow's back caused her death? If so, methinks they caused her death? If so, methinks they would be laughed to scorn. It is my firm belief there would be just as much sense in such an idea, as in the one that grubs in sheep's head caused its death, when they really had no more to do with it than the anvil, on which a horse-shoe is made, has to do with the death of the horse.

made, has to do with the death of the horse.

We quote from "Youatton the Sheep," page 368. "It is incompatible with that wisdom and goodness that are more and more eviden: in proportion as the phenomena of nature are closely examined, that the destined residence of the cestrus ovis should be productive of continued inconvenience or disease. If a sheep dies in the spring of the year with one or another set of symptoms, the popular belief generally traces the maladies to grubs. It is the convenient name which covers all the unknown fatal maladies of that season. It is the duty of every intelligent farmer to give this matter carefull and thoughtful study. When you examine a sheep's head, dissect it carefully, don't go at it with an axe as you would split wood.

In the meantime try no such cruel remedies as turpentine or tobacco.

Granted that the grubs do cause some slight inflamation, and of course they do, how very painful it must be to inject turpentine into their nose, or choke them with tobacco; and it will do no good, as arsenic, or sulphuric acid will not kill them. By far, the better way is to let nature take her own course, and not dose with quack nostrums, that do more harm than good.

Pieuro-Pneumonia in Sheep.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Sheep.

have them come early, in fact, any time, as the bucks always run with the flock. Yet the majority of the ewes have twins and seldom lose any, while from my grade Merinos I am generally unable to save more than one-third of all that are born, owing to the lambs not having strength enough to stand up and suck. You will no doubt say I have not fed my ewes sufficiently well. That may be more care and attention than any other flock-owner in this district, and they also get a greater variety of feed. I can be a greater variety of feed. I can be a few on the following day they were turned on rape, receiving at the same time a grass, with the same time a grass, with my they were turned on rape, receiving at the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass, and they are the same time a grass, and the same time a grass that one set the same time a gras on rape, receiving at the same time a liberal amount of cake, chaff, etc. A few days later two of the 130 were found to be ailing, and soon succumbed to acute disease of the chest. Since that time be-tween thirty and forty have died, and nearly all that remain of the larger lot are suffering from the malady. It is are suffering from the malady. It is stated that twenty of the diseased lambs were placed in an orchard with two others of Mr. White's home flock, both of which soon sickened and died, and it is believed that the latter were infected is believed that the latter were infected by the former. Its non-contagious na-ture, however, is pretty clearly shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the two lots were pastured together, and other-wise treated in every respect the same, the lot of 100 continued to thrive and were disposed of in good condition after cohabiting with the sick animals for from ten to fourteen days.

As Mr. White's sheep, other than those recently purchased, were receiving the same food as the 230 referred to, there does not appear to be any reason to regard the disease as having a dietic origin. The first indication of sickness is purched by dellarge and restrictions. marked by dullness and prostration, the stricken beasts separate themselves from the flock, and seek shelter and warmth. Food is early refused, the ears are pen-dulous, the back arched, the head droops, then have to hold the ewe and try to make it do so, then have to fool around with a milk bottle a day or two, and after all this find it dead as the result of your trouble and anxiety, and so on with variations, day after day. If I had not already lost most of my hair, you bet I should loose it now. I expect the best specific for this trouble would be not to keep sheep. What say you?

J. G. B.

Cadet. Mo.

Remarks:—Will not some one tell J. G. B. why he has such a time year

after year at lambing time. He is well known to sheep men who read the RuRAL WORLD, and feels that he is in the house of his friends and needs a talking to. He has been fussing and cussing every winter while the lambs are coming, and now falls out with Merino sheep in particular. Hitherto he has blamed himself far more than anything else. Speak to him kindly, for he may show temper if agravated.

R. M. B.

Grubs in the Head.

BY B. H. ALLBEE.

I noticed a communication in the Ruconsiderable size.

Care of Puppies.

If we must have and will keep dogs words concerning that point which it we do well to handle them well and might be well to make public. night be well to make public.

The grub in a sheep's head is the larva a dog and it is "dog gone" treatment he

The best thing for suckling puppies (says "Rallywood," in Forest and Stream) is to give the mother a teaspoon of flowers of sulphur every day, or if you have a puppy and see by his coat or appetite, or by rattling in his intestines that he is out of condition, give him half a teaspoon of sulphur every day for a color. The belly is of the same color, but has only one large circular spot on the center of each ring. The length of the wings is nearly equal to that of the body, which they almost entirely cover. The larva, when about half grown, is white except two brown spots near the tall. When full-sized, the rings, and loses with the happiest effect. Put it in particularly those near the tail, are dark the feed always. For a young puppy the feed always. For a young puppy there is no better food than corn bread well cooked and made soft and palatable with chicken soup or stewed chicken gravy. Egg bread, well buttered, makes a good breakfast; and it looks to me as if oatmeal was much more suitable for puppies than for people; but I have never tasted it or given it to a puppy. Any milk, except mother's milk, is always milk, except mother's milk, is always bad for young pupples, in my opinion, and so is fried meat or fried gravy of every sort. To thrive well they should be fed five or six times a day. The following is a sure remedy for mange:—Equal measures of train oil (and it must be train oil) and spirits of turpentine, flowers of sulphur enough to make a paste and three or four tablespoonfuls of fine table salt. Wash the dog off and apply this mixture thoroughly. Three applications will cure the worst case of mange any dog ever had. This I know. I could do nothing with distemper till a gentleman, who used to raise dogs fifty years ago, told me of turpeth mineral and an old Scotchman told him. Give three grains of turpeth mineral at a dose and give a dose every day for three days in surveyed. and give a dose every day for three days in succession. I have never known it to fall and Youatt's prescriptions never saved the first dog for me.

English sheep breeders recommend salt for liver rot in sheep. The Mark Lane Express says that two methods of administering the salt present themselves; one of these is to give it with chaff or cut hay and straw, or other food, in a trough; another is to drench them with brine of a proper strength. Most men will be disposed to give preference to the former mode of effecting the cure.

A FEUD is brewing between the cattle and sheep men in New Mexico and unless their differences can be reconciled much trouble and even bloodshed may be looked for. It is well known that cattle will not graze on sheep lands, and as the flocks of sheep and herds of cattle increase, and the range becomes narrowed down, there must be a serious clashing of interests, and unless some arrangement is made in which they ous clashing of interests, and unless some arrangement is made in which they can control separate territory, constant and serious disputes are to be feared. A dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., March 23d, says that trouble between cattle and sheep men of the American Valley is a liready becoming alarming. Monday a cowboy, Nelson Curtis, in the employ of a large stockman named Patton and partner of Senator John Logan, while in camp alone, is said to have been foully murdered by two Mexican sheep herders. Cattle men offer \$500 reward for the capture of the murderers.

The Apiary.

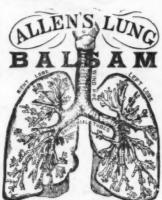
and the room darkened as dark as we

and the entrance of the hive closed up could make with heavy curtains, and the bees left in that way until the 7th of April, when they were then moved to It is their summer quarters. The hive and room had a terrible smell like that of a bee-house, but worse than I had ever noticed. And when I cleaned out my hives I took from the hives from two to three quarts of dead bees. I have my hives so arranged that I can take the bees hives so arranged that I can take the bees out with very little trouble, although I have not used movable frames. Now I have nine stands in very good condition, plenty of supplies notwithstanding the loss, and three more only in moderate strength. But now what I wish to know is, is it best to leave the the hive open so the bees can come out into the room durates the strength. the bees can come out into the room dur-ing warm days of winter, or close them up in the hive all that time; and also, ought they to have water or not?
I hope some bee-men will give us their

opinion on this subject.

I remain yours truly,
W. B. WRIGHT,
Mt. Vernon, Ill., April 9th, 1883.

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Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-SHEEP DIP.

roved heasth of their nocks, reulars sen, post-paid, upon application, giving full di-lons for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-wers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and nounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of G. MALLINGEBODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
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ontains an antitote for all malarial disor-ters which, so far as known, is used in no other emedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whetever, and conse-quently produces no injurious effect upon the con-titution, but leaves the system as healthy as it as before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to ure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, illious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by alaria. In case of failure, after due trial, deal ers are authorized, by our circular dated July ist, 1882, to refund the money.

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The Ives phatic ac ar, usual Phoma of I have in For the have in failed to standing varieties an adja sively by siderabl This s branch o of such the Phygrapegrape— natural

the grap scattere cords. Clinton Surrout attacked worth t among vineyar most at abando years a ton to v Thou tack of vineyar and the cated o

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3, 1883.

\$125.00.

Korticultural.

Diseases of the Grape.

ROT AND MILDEW.

ROT AND MILDEW.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Like other seeds, the germ of the Phoma vegetates under the influence of warmth and moisture. I have sprouted it between moistened glass slides, and watched the growth of its mycelium beneath the microscope. When it alights upon congenial soil, and conditions are favorable, it takes root as does a grain of corn deposited upon the moist surface of the earth. If that surface be continuously dry the guain will not vegetate, and, if the surface of the grape remain dry, neither will the Phoma. Its vital action aroused, it penetrates the cutile of the fruit, and, as a naturalist friend of mine says, "it draws the hole it made in after it."

That the rot is a purely local infection,

That the rot is a purely local infection, That the rot is a purely local infection, caused by the growth of a parasitic fungus, and not a disease prevading the circulatory system of the plant, is proved as follows: First, the fungus has been identified, and its life history traced; next, clusters of grapes protected by enclosure in bags of paper or of cloth remain undiseased, while all the unprotected clusters upon the same vine will yet; again, to put the question beyond rot; again, to put the question beyond all doubt, I have this season successfully all doubt, I have this season successfully inoculated individual berries, upon perfectly protected clusters, with the disease. Those to which the spore of the Phoma was introduced rotted; the remaining berries of the cluster were unaffected.

Nevertheless, it is the opinion of many Nevertheless, it is the opinion of many observers that the rot, even if not a constitutional malady, is yet symptomatic of constitutional predisposition to the disease. Reasoning from the fact that low vitality seems to invite and entertain the presence of parasitic organisms, it is argued that the Phoma preys upon the grape because the latter is enfeebled by climatic influence, defective nutrition, or some other cause perverting the natural tendency to health. It has been suggested, by high authority, that the disease is due to deficient drainage, and to the depredations of that scourge of European vineyards, the *Phyllozera Vastatria*, the vineyards, the Phyllozera Vastatrix, the rot being but a sequence of diseased action engendered by these causes. It must, however, be remembered that grapes protected by bagging, or by a vertical covering along the trellis, do not rot, even though their roots be populous with the grape louse. Whatever there may be of constitutional idiosyncracy inviting the invasion of the Phoma, it yet remains the faet that this is a specific disease—as specific as variola or typhus—its germs must be present before their symptoms are manifest, and when these germs are absent, or when, the warmth and are absent, or when, the warmth and moisture requisite to their vegetation are lacking, the vine may be enfeebled by the grape louse, or by any other un-wholesome influence, and yet escape the

wholesome influence, and yet escape the rot.

On the other hand, all varieties of grape are, in their apparently normal condition of health, liable to the depredations of the parasite, whenever its germs are present and atmospheric conditions favor their developmental action. I have eighteen varieties. All are attacked. Even the common fox grape of our swamps is a victim.

All varieties are, however, not equally damaged by the growth of the fungus. This seems due to inherent capacity for resistence; notably a thick, tough skin, and also perhaps some especial chemical constituent of the juice of the fruit; those sorts possessing a high degree of acid when green, and a high per cent. of saccharine when ripe being least vulnerable, though equally attacked with the others. The spores of the Phoma, in a region infested as this is, necessarily pervade the atmosphere, and must settle upon all varieties alike. The Concord, thin skinned, and deficient in both acid and sugar, has been the favorite food of the Phoma. So with Roger's No. is the tent of the season. In this region of South Jersey the only acid and sugar, has been the favorite food of the Phoma. So with Roger's No. 15 and No. 4; though comparatively thick skinned, they rot unanimously. The Ires Seedling, with thick skin, emphatic acid, and a high per cent. of sugar, usually escapes serious injury. The Phoma does not seem fond of it. In fact, have invariable to drough a seed the seem for the properties of the seed in this region of South Jersey the only according to the those ascribation, and to the influence of mineral ferbitics. A liberal dressing of the three thanks of the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition of the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction that is the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of proposition in the seems to have in the seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of propos

culiarly potash or lime plants. We also know that by successive crops of a potash plant a soil may be so exhausted of its potash that the plant will not yield the same per cent. of this alkali in its ash, and it is even possible that in a soil devoid of potash the plant may continue to flourish, and to exhibit the ordinary evidence of normal health. But is it evidence of normal culiarly potash or lime plants. We also know that by successive crops of a potash plant a soil may be so exhausted of its potash that the plant will not yield the same per cent. of this alkali in its ash, and it is even possible that in a soil devoid of potash the plant may continue to flourish, and to exhibit the ordinary evidence of normal health. But is it healthy? That is, is it fitted constitutionally to resist invasion from those influences which cause in organized matter the symptoms which we term disease?

ter the symptoms where ease?

Since the elaboration of the germ theory new light has been thrown upon the philosophy of diseased action. In many instances of this, in both animal and vegetable economy, we can trace "the cause in the developmental action of definite organic germs." The patient is sick, because some other vitality, some organic germ has invaded its precincts, and is preying upon its fluids or its tissue. Exclude entrance of these germs, or destroy their vitality, and the subject is maintained in health or cured, in so far as relates to such germ diseases. Hence the philosophy of prophylactics and of antiseptics, which fortify the system against invasion of the hostile germ, or kill it after it has entered.

Possibly the vegetable alkaloids may be designed as the natural prophylactics of the plants containing them. If the grape, which is prominently a potash plant, be grown upon a soil which is nearly or quite devoid of potash, may it not be that the absence of this essential constituent of its tissues may leave it more pervious to the ingress of various fungi? This I have long suspected, and have instituted experiments which in time may change suspicion into certainty. The Director of our State Agricultural Experiment Station, Prof. Cook, also proposes to make a careful investigation of the subject. Since the elaboration of the germ the-

also proposes to make a careful investi-gation of the subject.

We have in Vineland an illustration of the plausibility of these suggestions.

Our soil is the sandy deposit of the Our soil is the sandy deposit of the ocean, and nearly everything soluble has been washed from it, apparently to be stored in the vast strata of potash marls lying north and beneath us. Analysis proves our land to contain merely a trace of potash and of lime. Upon this expanse of sterrility, for successive years, through all vicissitudes of climate, the Concord grape flourished in apparent health and unsurpassable perfection. Finally, rot and mildew appeared. These diseases spread, and increase in intensity under all ordinary atmospheric conditions. In other localities upon a different soil, where rot and mildew exists ent soil, where rot and mildew exists they prevail only when the weather is conductive to fungoid growth. Ordina-rily, they are absent. But in Vineland the rot keeps right on. No matter what the weather. The 20th of June finds this insatiate fungus devouring the grape, and its ravage is only limited by the preva-lence of drought. During the past sumits ravage is only limited by the prevalence of drought. During the past summer, over an extensive scope of vineyards there was through June and July almost complete exemption from the rot. Our viticulturists flatter themselves that the pest is subsiding. They are mistaken, the fungus spared the tract in question, because over it prevailed so continuous a drought that the spores could not germinate. For sixty-three consecutive days, from June 1 to August 2, there was not rain enough to lay the dust in my vineyard, and scarcely any dew. With the August rains and fogs the rot came, but too late to do its usual damage. Late in August a farmer living a mile southwest of my place told me his grapes had rotted all summer, and the crop was ruined. Scarcely crediting this, I went to see. I found his vines, with thousands adjacent, pervaded by the rot. Destruction was complete. Inquiry revealed the fact that during the critical period when the germs of the phoma were afloat, the afflicted district had been favored with two local showers, which passed to southward and eastward of the region which escaped. The northerly limit of these rains could be traced by the mani-

southward and eastward of the region which escaped. The northerly limit of these rains could be traced by the manifestation of disease.

In this region of South Jersey the only exemptions from rot are those ascribable to drought, to isolation from infection, and to the influence of mineral fertilizers. A liberal dressing of these seems to have a partially protective effect. It is in this direction—that of prophylaxis—that I have most hope in the care of those varieties especially prone to the disease.

manging of the first the property of the filled property in the property of the filled property of the propert

good keeper. Sweet Genet, one of the valuable seedlings of Rawle's, raised by the late Reuben Ragan, of Indiana, a most indefatigable pomologist, is a large, beautiful and very good Genet apple. The tree is one of the most beautiful growers, showing its refined character in every part, and opening out full as late as its parent. Ragan's Red, another as its parent. Ragan's Red, another from the same source, is presumably of the same origin. It is a most beautiful, large and valuable sub-acid apple, and the tree is quite late in starting to grow. Wythe, the fine, new, Illinois apple, is most probably one of the family also, as the tree puts out very late, and the fruit partakes of the family excellence, and keeps well. Bergner, from Missouri, unfolds rather late, and may also belong; but the shoots have a greenish olive tinge, which is different from the brown of the other members of the family. The latest member is Dr. Walker, from cenlatest member is Dr. Walker, from central Kentucky, recently brought to notice with the same late blooming and good keeping properties, and with other valuable characteristics which cannot fail to give it the family popularity, and per-haps more.

These fine varieties from Rawle's

Genet encourage the planting of the seeds of the best fruits. Some will no doubt be unworthy, going back to the wild type, but others will reward the toil and care of the planter.

Altitudes for Fruit Trees and Vines.

In a letter from a correspondent in reference to sites for fruit trees, &c., the following sentence occurs: "Noticing what you have said about high lands for what you have said about high lands of fruit trees and grape vines, we are some three hundred feet above tide-water, which I presume is sufficiently elevated to insure success." It is altogether unnecessary, and in truth, it is useless, to pay any attention to sea-level in choosing an orchard or vineyard site. The elevation needed is a local one, and high enough above the valley to admit of the colder air finding its way down to the colder air finding its way down to the hillside and taking the place of warmer air which is raised up in consequence; and wherever this warm air impinges there will be no dew, and colds always less severe than in the lower grounds. Under some configurations of hill and valley the thermometrical difference between them is very astonishing,—we have seen where the thermometer showed a difference of one degree for every four feet of elevation,—so that plants may be destroyed in the low grounds, while others of the same kind not more than fifty or sixty feet above them may escape fifty or sixty feet above them may escape uninjured. These differences give rise to many conflicting statements in regard to the hardiness and general success of plants. It also leads to extremes in choosing sites for orchards. While a low, sheltered valley is the worst place to choose, it does not follow that a bleak northern elevated exposure is the best. fifty or sixty feet above them may escape uninjured. These differences give rise to

The Newer Raspberries.

The Souhegan is a jet black berry of large size, good quality, and ripens a week before the Doolittle, of which it is a seedling. The canes are extremely hardy and vigorous. Greatly praised by all who have seen it.

The Tyler and Hopkins are two large, early black sorts, superior to the Doolittle every way.

early black sorts, superior to the Doolittle every way.

The Duncan, or Kentucky, is nearly identical with the Gregg, which latter is the largest and latest of the blackcaps.

The Mammoth Cluster, is the best of the old sorts. The Seneca and Sweet Home are esteemed as valuable.

Of the red varieties, there are many new seekers for favor, and all highly lauded by interested parties. Of these, the Hansel appears to take the lead as the most promising variety, being very early,

Never forget that an orchard, as surely as acorn field, consumes the fertility of the soil, and that to starve the soil is as sure to prove unprofitable in the one case as it the other. Trees may live on from year to year upon what they can draw from an exhausted soil; but it will prove justas fallacious to expect a good crop justas fallacious to expect a good crop justas fallacious to expect a good crop of fult under such circumstances as to expect a full crop of corn or other grain under similar circumstances.

under similar circumstances.

Piesident P. Barry, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, speaking of the best methods of putting upfruitfor the market, says a good way is to jut apples in barrels, and pears in half-barrels, and for fine specimen pears half-bushel boxes are good and convenient. Franklin Davis, of Richmond, Va., who has charge of the largest Bartlett orchard in the world, uses bushel boxes for shipping the fruit North.

Never prune a tree, or at least never remove large branches, after the first warn day of spring, and before the foliage is of full size. Large branches, if cut away at that period, will be sure to "bleed" more or less during the summer, canding any positivity bleed to be a summer. causing an unsightly blackening below the yound, and occasioning the decay of the leart-wood from the incision down-ward, sometimes even causing the pre-mattre decrepitude and death of the

Prof. T. J. Burrell says in regard to pear blight, that the closest scrutiny should be kept during the growing season for any evidence of disease, for the beginning of blight is indicated by the evidence in the bark rather than by the discoloration of the leaves. Whenever observed, the diseased parts must be carefully cut away and the wound protected by a coat of paint. Everything depends in the excision of all the affected tissue.

Egg-plants require a light, warm soil, and, being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about the first of April, Sow in hot-bed about the first of April, with good, steady, bottom heat, and delay transplanting out until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 deg. Set two or three feet apart each way according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says that to make a peach orchard profitable, the trees should not be kept too long, for while some trees may live and bear well for nearly half a century, the rule is that it is a short-lived tree, and is not profit-able to keep more than ten years after be-ing set, and frequently not as long. As soon as the trees begin to fall another orchard should be set, but not on the same land, new land where peach trees have not been grown being much the

"Among asparagus growers the rule is that none should be cut the first year of planting. The second year the stronger spears may be cut at first as they appear above the surface until the middle of May, when the spears should be allowed to run to seed. The third year the held may be cut regularly until the the bed may be cut regularly until the first week in June, when some of the weaker growth should be left, and by the 12th or 15th cutting should cease. From then on the bed may be cut from the middle of March until the middle of

Southern Illinois fruit men are prepar-Ing for a still more extended strawberry plantation, as instances may be mentioned in the case of M B. Wilson & W. Scott, who will put out forty acres near Du Quoin, and Mr. F. Miller will plant thirty acres near Centralia. Many other plantations of from ten to thirty acres will be made near the railroad towns of Egypt. A correspondent of the Farmer and Fruit Grover estimates that in the vicinity of Centralia the acreage of bearing plants this season is 40 per cent greater than last year. ing for a still more extended strawberry

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewers' restores health and vigor, cures Dyspesia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Haller & Co., Fortland, Ms.

DARBYS Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Dipth-theria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to ar-rest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, A safeguard against all pestilence, infe

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Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious eases.

ises. Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or In-

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors. MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it has been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many initations sprung up and began to steal the octices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums, put up in similar style of H. B., with various devised names in which the words "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to think they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style and name is, and especially those with the words "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive the control of the it out is to purify and enrich the

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thor BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILLIAMS to blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease flom any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is posi-tively not injurious.

Saved his Child.

ed his Child.

27 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 12, 1880.
Gents: "Upon the ecommendation of a friend I tried Bow's
Ison BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, many and a tonic and restorative for my daughter, many and a two shoroughly convisions of the second second many and the second second many and the second second many and the second second many daughter that anything could set the progress of the disease, but, to many daughter that surper of the disease, but, to many daughter that surper of the disease, but, to many daughter that the second many daughter than the second many daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted be quickly said "Tonics were required." and when informed that the elder sister was taking Boown's Ison BitTrans, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

Addonam Phelps.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, most the property of the scale of

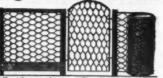
Buckingham's Dye WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble. PREP ARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



Is the only general purpose Wire Fenor in use, being a Strong Net-Work Withhost Barks. It will a under the scheep, and ponitry, as well as the most viction for the scheep, and ponitry as well as the most viction for the scheep, and ponitry as well as the most viction for farms, agrices, stock ranges and railroads, and very most for lawns, parks, school lots and demonstrate. Covered with rushyrood paint (or gairsanized) twill last allifatime. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear fiself into favor. The field gw lesk Gances, made of wroughing on the school of t

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Good homes and farming lands in Northeast
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bonded debt now exists to burden the taxpayer. Prices Low and Terms Easy. Apply
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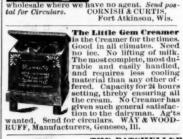


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All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter workers, also all sizes Box Churns for Creamerys. All goods warranted as represented. One Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circulars to H. F. BATCHELLER & SON, Rock Falls, Ills



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617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., A regular graduate of two medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of the Throat, Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Poisoning, Skin Affections, Old Sores and Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Especial attention to causes from overworked brain.

Consultation at office, or by mail, free and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays, 12 m. to 1 p. m. Pamphlets free.

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Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealeu for 50c in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: Who may marry; why not; why? Proper age to makey. Who marry first. Manhood; womanhood. Physical decay. Who should marry. How life and happiness may be increased. Those married or contemplating marrying should read. It ought to be read by all adult persons, then kept under lock and key. Popular edition, same as above, with paper cover and 200 pages, 25 cents by mail, in money or postage.

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(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD on of the best advertising mediums of its class in e country. This is the uniform testimony of the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

NEXT Monday, 7th May, James H. Kissinger's sheep sale, at Carrollton, Mo., will take place. They consist of Shropshiredowns, Southdowns and Cotswolds; are all imported or bred from imported

A NEW seedling potato is announced in our advertising columns by E. B. Rains and of Gadsden, Tenn. The gentlemen are reported to us by commission men of St. Louis as of high character and perfectly

WE have the Hand Book of Tenne from A. J. McWhirter, Commissioner of Mines and Immigration, in which is em-State. It is an interesting little book for all who care to know what that State is composed of or what its prospective outcome is likely to be.

WE have from Prof. C. V. Riley, Entomologist of the Department of Agri-Culture, Washington, D. C., Bulletin No. 1, being Reports of Experiments chiefly with kerosene upon the insects injuri-ously affecting the orange tree and the cotton plant; and Bulletin No. 2, being it, and not affect the taste at all. This meth-od of smoking meat so are keep it is prac-ticed by a good many in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon.—Truly, L. E. C., Pierce City, Mo. Reports of Observations on the Rocky should be in the hands of our readers, particularly the latter, on the Chinch Bug and the Locust.

THE summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park has already been arranged, and the programme issued. The meeting will commence on Saturday, 14th of July, and, with the exception of Sunday, continue thereafter until caught will be killed and sneezed up. Anthe evening of the following Saturday. The premiums offered amount to \$60,000, The premiums offered amount to wood, and are of interest to all trotting horse men. On Thursday, for instance, \$10,000 the hole place a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur or carbolic acid, put in the chickens and cover the box for a few seconds. This must cover the box for a few seconds. throughout the week.

ALTHOUGH the season is universally late and cool, yet the prospects are good late and cool, yet the prospects are good for fair crops the coming harvest. It is gaged in horticultural pursuits; either aspro true in some sections the wheat has been ducers of fruits and vegetables for market. damaged considerably by the winter, as is always the case, but there is a prospect for a full average wheat crop. The grass crop is looking as well as could be expected. There has been a large sowing of oats, which have come up well. ing of oats, which have come up well.

to a recent issue of this paper: "The issue of Colman's RURAL WORLD "The issue of Colman's RURAL WORLD
of the 19th inst. has a valuable report of
this county, with a description and map
of our city, that is as accurate as could
have been prepared. The population is
estimated to be about 3,000 at this time, while it was only 2,000 when the compila-tion of this edition was made. Mr. H. M. Hook, the compiler and editor of this valuable work, has the thanks of our citizens for the creditable performance of his task. Our citizens should procure copies of this edition and mail to their friends abroad, that they can see what our city and county is.

HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

They take pride in referring to many medals awarded to the Press the Eastern State Fair associations, and they feel confident that similar triumphs await it in the West.

As a proof that they are not alone in BY NORMAN J. COLMAN. appreciating the merits of the Press, they state that on Tuesday, the first of May, they sold three of the presses to be shipped to New Orleans, and two Presse to Texas.

All interested in such machines should write to the Whitman Agricultural Co. of St. Louis for a descriptive circular, which is distributed free.

Aotes-Correspondence.

-A subscriber in Sullivan county, Mo., has ticks in a flock of \$50 sheep, and wishes to know how to destroy them without dipping the sheep. Will some of our sheep men advise him through these columns?

-I wish to open a correspondence with some person in Southern Illinois having farms for rent or worked on shares. Would like 100 or 150 acres on which to raise wheat, grass and stock.-D. D. Lankford, Arlington

another year. I can't get along without it .-

-If you want to get a buggy or carriage of any sind made of the best material, and in the best manner, and buy it at low down prices, send for catalogue of carriages to Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus, Ohio. We know one of their make that has had hard service for years, and has never yet been in need of repair.

-COL. COLMAN: I see the Perfect Road Cart braced the Geography, Topography, advertised in your Rural World. Is the party advertising them reliable, and is the cart what it is represented?—R. H. G......RE. PLY .- Mr. L. B. Johns, the manufacturer, is perfectly reliable, and the road cart is a very nice carriage, and ought to be on every farm. Send for a circular.

-I see an enquiry in the RURAL WORLD about smoking meat with sulphur. I have been told by parties who have tried it that the addition of common stone coal in the last smoking would keep meat as well as to sack

-We are asked for a remedy for gapes in Mountain Locust and the Chinch Bug chickens. They are numerous, and with a during the year 1882, both of which should be in the hands of our readers. by a parasitic worm in the windpipe. These may be removed by making a loop of horse-hair, introducing it into the windpipe, then giving two or three twists and withdrawing it. Another method is to take a feather, strip off the web to an inch of the end, moisten, insert to the bottom of the windpipe and withdraw as before. If the feather be dipped in kerosene, turpentine, or a weak solution of carbolic acid, such worms as are not other method is to fumigate with sulphu carbolic acid, thus: Place a hot brick at the bottom, then place a board on the top of the be done carefully or the chicken will be killed as well as the worms.

-The forthcoming very valuable volume of Transactions of the Miss. Val. Hort. Society will be uniform, with only two lines, full width

P. O. on Indianapolis.—W. H. Kagan, Sec. M. V. H. S., Clayton, Ind.

—The North American Review for May contains nine articles, nearly every one of which discusses some topic or problem at the present moment prominent in the public mind. Senator John T. Morgan writes of "Mexico," and sets forth the considerations of commercial advantage and international condity which are rapidly bringing about a more cordial understanding between that country and the United States. The Rev. William Kirkus, taking occasion from Bishop McQuaid's recent vaticinations regarding the decay of Protestantism, makes a vigorous counter charge upon the papal system in an article entitled "The Disintegration of Romanism." In 'Emerson and Carlyle," Edwin P. Whipple discourses with all his old-time Keenness of psychological insight and perfection of literary form upon the strangely diverse mental and moral characteristics of those great thinkers. Prof. Felix Adler offers "A Secular View of Moral Training," arguing that the current skeptical habit of thought demands an independent system of practical ethics, based primarily on observation rather than on revelation. "Communism in America," by Prof. Alexander Winchell, gives very forcible expression to the apprehensions of those pessimistic observers of the trend of events in this country who think they see in our social and political development all the signs of impending mational development, by Masilda Josipy Gage; "Collece Endon," by Masilda Josipy Gage; "Gollece Endon," by A. G. Sedgwick. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for

Wm. H. McClean, of Warrensburg The Whitman Agricultural Co. of this city have again made another step to the front, by adding to their already long list of agricultural implements the Seeley Patent Perpetual Hay and Cotton Press, which they are now manufacturing and offering to their patrons as the best portable Hay Press manufactured.

Wm. H. McClean, of Warrensburg Mo., has just bought of Chas, E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo., 6 nice Shorthorn heifers, consisting of 3 Floras, two Charming Roses, and one Rosamond—the latter, the first of the sort Mr. Leonard has parted with. Mr. McClean says 2 of these heifers are for Prof. Geo. L. Ostorne, president of the Mo. Normal School, who will put them on his farm near Pleasanton, Kan.

pounds, and in 1882 was 100 pounds per annum; thus showing a steady in creased population, and increased on the state of the people. But while there is this increased for the forward in the president, Col. Colman said that when he was honored by an invitation by the president, Col. Colman said that when he was honored by an invitation to address this association he expected to commit the few remarks he might make the owner has to writing, but unexpected and pressing duties had prevented him from doing it, and he could only give them a talk. Were he to meet a convention of 5 stock growers in his own state, (Missouri) or, in fact, in any of the Northern or Western states he might make the might be able to make some suggestions of that would be of interest to its members as he had been connected with the stock interests of that section for more than a third of a century, but the system of that pursued further north that he did not feel competent to give them advice, specially in regard to the details of the present and the larger greate numm; then showing a steady in creased population, and increased of the convention of meat 1 he people are largely dependent upon other nations a built, and the could only give them a talk. Were he to meet a convention of stock growers in his own state, (Missouri) or, in fact, in any of the Northern or Western states he might make the convention of stock growers as he had been connected with the stock in that would be of interest to its members as he had been connected with the stock interests of that section for more than a third of a century, but the system of that pursued further north that he did not feel competent to give them advice, specially in regard to the details of the declarity of the convention of the converted that the converted that the converted that the converted that the convention of the converted that the conver not feel competent to give them advice, 000 tons; Australia, 60,000 tons; Den-

to be generally understood by the mem-furnished by Europe, but must be chiefly Shorthorn breeders associations; Hereford breeders associations, and in fact the breeders of all kinds of stock have with beneficial results. Various points are discussed and the views of one become the common property of all. Great togod has been accomplished by all such organizations in the north where there is in Texas. Here you are bound together for mutual protection and by a common interest. While the protection of your property from thieves and raiders is an important element in your organization, the promotion of your interests in other distributions that I can make, can equal the demand, and I fear that \$2 a day and roast beef, in the near future, will be a thing of the past with the laboring men.

But there is another consideration which should enter into the calculations of the stock breeder, and that is of increasing the supply. Can the business of cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the catule raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the cause for alarm to with beneficial results. Various points and enjoying its cooling shade, gave birth to this association, will long be re-membered, and although it may not be-come as historic as the elm under which

future prospects of this industry is an important question to every one who has his capital embarked in it. Will the present prices of cattle be sustained? Is the demand which exists at present likely to continue, or will there be a falling off in demand and a consequent decline of prices? Let us examine these questions. In the first place, let us look to the wonderful increase of population in our own country. From the adoption of the declaration of independence to the present the population of this country has doubled every twenty-five years, commencing we will say for convenience with 1775. We had then 3,000,000 of people. In 1800 we had 6,000,000; in 1855 12,000,000; in 1855 24,000,000; in 185 present the population of this country has doubled every twenty-five years, commencing we will say for convenience with 1775. We had then 3,000,000 of people. In 1800 we had 6,000,000; in 1825 12,000,000; in 1850 24,000,000; in with 1775. We had then 3,000,000 of creasing demands in Europe and this people. In 1800 we had 6,000,000; in country for all the meat that can be propertied in country for all the meat that can be propertied. They see the great beef-producting sections of our country being circumscribed into narrower and still narro people. In 1800 we had 6,000,000; in 1825 12,000,000; in 1850 24,000,000; in 1875 48,000,000 or in round numbers 50,-000,000; which was about our population. Now go on at the same ratio for a tion. Now go in 1900 100,000,000; in expected. There has been a large sowing of oats, which have come up well.

Corn that has been planted has suffered
most by the cool weather, and some replanting will have to be done. There
will be a large planting of corn this
spring. Gardens are backward. Apple
trees are full of bloom. About half of
the peaches have shown a fair degree of
holom—but peach trees generally are
looking bad, from some cause—perhaps
from the severe cold of two years ago
the past winter. Upon the whole there
is every reason for rejoining that
the
prospects are as favorable to the agriculturist as they now appear to be.

RANSA STATE FAIR.

TOPEKK, Kas., May 1.—There was a
full meeting of the board of directors of
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the was decided to offer 830,000 to problem at the
prospects are as favorable to the
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COMPLIMENTANY.

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to a r beef supplies. Their farms are small and they devote them to raising wheat, corn, oats and rye. Where herds of cattle used to roam free on the prairies of Ill-inois, the same prairies are now cut up into small farms and but few catcan be raised and they chiefly for milk and butter. And this is the history of all the States. Pastoral lands have had to give way to farming lands, and the steady influx of population will call for Shorthorns in this and open farms, and crowd the stockmen still nearer and nearer the Pacific slope. The importance then of the owners of herds securing lands of their own and

water privileges should not be over-But it is not to this country alone, by abroad? Statistics show some remarka-ble developments there. Notwithstand-ing the great immigration from Great Britain, the increase of population there is over 1,000 per day, or over 365,000 per-

sprass and stock.—D. D. Lankford, Arlington,

Ky.

—We are having much rain here and are backward with our crops. Wheat, which loaked badly, is now coming out finely. Fruit prospects are flattering; all in bloom now. Stock are in good condition. Enclosed you will find one dollar for the RURAL WORLD for another way. Learly get along without it. bers. It was only by associative and combined efforts that important results with a still increasing population there, and an increased consumption of meat promote our various interests, such as increased consumption of their lands taxed to their utmost, and on a dealine.

cline.
The increasing demand, at home abroad, as I have endeavored to show the breeders of all kinds of stock have organizations to promote their special kind of statistics, must give every entiresets, and the meetings are attended organizations. Various points is no cause for alarm to the cattle raiser,

mand, and bears a high price, any of these products can be raised to meet that demand. The supply can be increased even in a single year a hundred or a thousand fold. It is easy to supply the increased demand for any manufactured come as historic as the elm under which Wm. Penn made his treaty with the Indians whereby a large portion of Penns whereby a large p

ready for service.

I see before me my friend Captain
Warren, who is engaged in breeding
Shorthorns in this State, and who raises them just as successfully as the native breeds can be raised. There are many other breeders of pure Shorthorns in this State who find the business as safe and other breeders of pure snormorns in this State who find the business as safe and profitable as any they can embark in, but there should be a hundred Shorthorn and Hereford breeders where now there is one. The day has passed when the isone. The day has passed when the large of the profits of any means, that we are to look for a de-mand for our beef. What is the outlook runts only are saved for bulls. It is said

are those who want to turn everything into the channel of farming, and to drive the cattlemen from their borders. What industry in Texas is calling the attention of the civilized world to this State? What industry is bringing most capital to the State and making investattention of the civilized world to this State? What industry is bringing most capital to the State, and making investments in her lands and in her here's? It is the eattle industry. Who are converting the grass of Texas into beef, and bringing millions upon millions of dollars therefore into the State annually? Who are supplying one of the great staples of food to this country, and to the old world, at prices within their reach? Gentlemen, I tell you that "grass is king" in this country. We can get along in some way without the cotton crop, or without a wheat crop, or without a corn crop, but we cannot get along without a grass crop. Without it, every domestic animal would die. It is grass that makes our beef, our mutton, our wool, our butter, our cheese, our hay, Grass crops pay better than any other. Compare the pocket books of the cattlemen with those who follow raising farm crops in Texas and note the difference. crops in Texas and note the difference. Drouths and flood and insect enemies and unfavorable seasons cause too many failures and losses, but the grass comes year after year and the land is not im-poverished as farming lands are by the heavy tax made upon them.

The Sale of Imported Cattle at Kansas City.

The sales of Galloway, Angus-Aberdeen and Hereford cattle imported and bred by M. H. Cochrane of Quebec. Leverett Leonard and Messrs. W. H. and A. Leonard of Mount Leonard, Mo. and which have been advertised in the RURAL WORLD for a month or two, came off under the best of auspices at Riverview Park, Kansas, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The weather was all that could be desired and the three several sales attended by as fine an audience as was ever seen at Riverview Park. The veteran Eastman, of the Breeders' Gazette, was on hand early with his immense tent covering ample seating room for all present. The sales with his himbense ten covering simple seating room for all present. The sales were admirably managed, and whilst the animals were sold on their merits there is little doubt but that the business-like manner in which they were headled and the good sowies of Col. handled and the good services of Col. J. W. Judy and Col. L. P. Muir, the auctioneers, aided considerably in swell-

ing the figures.

The sale opened Wednesday with the Leonards' cattle, Angus and Galloways. The cattle were paraded through the grounds and Col. J. W. Judy who cried the sale made a neat little speech. We noticed the following breeders and well enough of the improved beef breeds to supply all the herds with males. They can be raised here as well as anywhere, and are then thoroughly acclimated and ready for service. brought into the tent and the sale commenced. The first animal sold was Rosebud 5th, a fine Angus cow, which was knocked off at \$800, to S. Peery, Trenton, Mo. A. F. T. Jones, of Norris, Mo., paid \$575 for another Angus cow, and C. A. Whitaker, Louisbury, Kas., \$830 for one. The sales Wednesday, exclusive of calves, were thirteen Angus cows and heiters for \$7.430, an average of

M. H. COCHRANE'S SALE.

The sale of Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle belonging to Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, P. Q., Canada, which took place at Riverview park the Britain, the increase of population there is over 1,000 per day, or over 365,000 persons per annum, who of course have to be fed. The increase of population in Great Britain from 1868 to 1882 was over five millions. The consumption of meat there per head in 1840 was sixty-one pounds; in 1850 sixty-seven pounds; in 1850 seventy-seven pounds; in 1850 sixty-seven pounds; in 1875 ninety-six eighty-eight pounds; in 1875 ninety-six

umns, Alexander McClintoek and Son of Millersburg, Kentucky, will sell at public auction at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, May 10th, sixty head of registered Jersey cattle, consisting mostly gistered Jersey cattle, consisting mostly of cows and heifers, in calf to choice bulls. Among the females will be found a daughter of the "King of Jersey Bulls," Rex 1330, two grand-daughters of Sarpedon 930 (the grand-sire of Bomba 10330) a double grand-daughter of LeBrock's Prize 3350, and descendants of Signal 1170, Pierrot 636, St. Heller 45. Albert 44, Imp. Grand Duke Alexis 1040, etc., etc. Of bulls they will sell the grand young bull Signalda 2d 6748 (a grandson of Signal 1170) and the Rex bull Prince of M 2d 5507, and several others of individual excellence and good breeding. They offer a superior lot of Jerseys, and are confident they will give good satisfaction to purchasers. Every animal is recorded, or will be before the day of sale, in the A. J. C. C. R., and transferred to purchasers on day of sale. This is one of the most important sales of the year in the west. The animals are a selected lot, many of them finely bred and their purity guaranteed by their registry. Mr. McClintock is well and favorably known to many Missouri breeders and we doubt not will see many of them purchasers at his sale. of cows and heifers, in ealf to choice

The Tyranny of Color-

A well-known extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle expressed to the writer, a few days since, the opinion, that sooner er later, the fashion of color in cattle would be revolutionized and that it would be done by some one making a corner on white cattle and hold a great show and a grand sale, and whilst we think the scheme improbable it is yet feasible. The fashion of reds and all reds is a ruinous and vicious one, having foundation in nothing but fancy. Say the Fort Dodge Messenger, on this sub-

It is a notorious fact that two of the nost noted bulls in England that left the most noted bulls in England that left the best stock were Royal Windsor (2989) and Lord Irwin (29123) both milkwhite. These bulls were kept going the rounds of the great fairs and show rings and did active coursies till the total of the contraction. active service till fourteen and fifteen years old. There is no getting round the fact, that as a rule, we get our best individual Shorthorns from the whites and roans, and yet such is this tyranny of fachica for red of fashion for red that a white or roan of equal merit in every other respect will not sell for one-half and sometimes one-fourth the price of reds.

W. H. and A. Leonard.

These gentlemen, parties to the grand sales at Kansas City last week, and whose farm and address is Mount Leonard, Saline county, Mo., have yet on hand some twenty head of imported polled cattle, and on the way from Scotland 200 more. They have evidently gone into the business to stay, and are devoting their large means to its advancement. They will be found clever and intelligent gentlemen, as careful of their customer's interests as of their own honor, and as desirous of promoting the one as of protecting the other. Whatever merits the Aberdeen Angus cattle have will not be suffered to deteriorate in their hands, for they were born cattle men, and have been engaged in it nearly all their lives.

Fine Stock.

P. M. Cox, jr., of Osceols, Mo., passed through the city yesterday morning with some flue stock, which he was taking to St. Clair control. ing to St. Clair County. He had 4 horses and 2 thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. ses and 2 thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. Two of the horses are from England, 1 a stallion, Cleveland Bay, 5 years old, and the other an English draft stallion, 2 years old. They were imported by Burgess Bros., of Winona, Ill.—Bazoo.

The foot and mouth disease prevails to an alarming extent in Great Britain, and steps are about to be taken by the authorities to forbid all general sales of stock and all importations from countries where it is known to prevail. It is a notorious fact not only that this disease but pneumonia also has had a widespread existence in England for years, but we have gone on importing her cattle nevertheless, and will have occasion some day to regret it we fear.

J. L. Woodbridge, Saline Co., Mo., has sold to John N. Yeagle, his Jersey heif-er Jeanie Lucifer, for \$400. She is near 2 years old, by Imp. Lucifer 2696 out of Lady Maud of Maxwell 8780.

On the first of May the Kansas City Fat Stock Association will take charge of River View Park, and commence making improvements. Hereafter, the Park will not be "to let," and no more sales will be held there after the Jackson County Breeders'.—Price Current.

The some some This i try is accom is an bright nervo need them St. Ju Golds Clings Lulu Edwi first-c sensit whip them, sectio ting a mand has la Little

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The Horseman.

The remark is often made by men of some experience in turf matters that they prefer a trotter which will bear the whip prefer a trotter which will bear the whip some to a high-spirited, nervous one. This is all very proper, and as the country is full of the former class, they can be accommodated with all they desire. It is an established fact, however, that the brightest lights upon the trotting turf have been animals of naturally a highly nervous temperament, which did not need the stimulus of the lash to urge them on to victory. Maud S (2:10 1-4), St. Julien 2:11 1-4), Rarus (2:13 1-4), Goldsmith Maid (2:14), Trinket (2:14), Clingstone (2:14), Hopeful (2:14) 3-4), Lulu (2:15), Lucille Golddust 2:16 1-4), Edwin Thorne (2:161-2) and many other first-class animals, were so nervous and first-class animals, were so nervous and sensitive that an injudicious use of the whip would undoubtedly have spoiled them, as it has many a promising young

Judging from the sales in different sections of the country well-bred trotting and road horses are in active demand. W. J. Gordon, Cleveland, Ohio., has lately bought the bay-trotting mare, Little Miss,by Goldsmith's Abdallah; price \$5000. She has no record, but is credited with showing 2.22 in private. Dr. Herr, owner of Mambrino Patchen, has lately bought of W. H. Wilson a half interest in the bay trotting stallion, Arnold (2,28 3-4), which will be retired from the turf this season and kept for stock purposes. Arnold is also by Goldsmith's Abdallah; his dam being Sally Neale, by Mambrino Chief. Goldsmith's Abdallah. He has a record of 2.30 and has already furnished three representatives to the 2.30 list. He is full brother to Volunteer Boy lately purchased by Mr. Wm. H. Moody.

The rearing of the colt must be such as not only to preserve all the good qualities inherited from the dam and sire; but to add to them a robust and vigorous constitution and a good form. To secure these the best feeding and the most careful training are necessary. Many a good colt is spoiled for want of care in respect of these, but at the same time many a really inferior colt is improved and saved by them. The feeding and training, too, of an unborn animal may be begun with the dam. To nourish the feetus the dam requires excellent feeding, and every physiologist knows how the mental qualities of a young animal are impressed before birth by the nervous condition of the dam. The soundest and the best food should therefore be provided for the mare, and her management should be such as will preserve an evenness of temper, docility and confidence. To avoid whatever may irritate, alarm, or disturb the mare in her sensitive condition should be the extreme care of her owner, because these affect the disposition of the colt to a very great extent, and the quiet confident, and doeile habits thus secured add very

into knots, and the saddle and bridle into khois, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the same shape given it when wet, and when forced into its original form damage is done the stitching and leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud and and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud in drying absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitchings and mountings. It therefore follows that, to preserve the harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever they have been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If the harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and, when unduly exposed, treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

ard bred stallion Tyrone, an inbred Hia-toga known as the Togues, or Dunpacers, of Ohio, from which have sprung, in times past, ard bred stallion Tyrone, an inbred Hiatoga known as the Togues, or Dunpacers, of Ohio, from which have sprung, in times past, Old Silversides, Lew Scott and other good ones, the former probably having been the trotting phenomenon for more pumpkin meetings than almost any trotter that has ever lived, and whose latest achievement, although in the neighborhood of twenty years of age, was to go through Iowa in 182 on a ringing tour, and although Iowa has some note as a State where trotting horses are bred, the old hero of some fourteen years' campaigning in Indiana and Ohio, barred to the wide the wide and the tothe wide and the trotting gelding Capt. Lewis (2.20%), which was doing ordinary farm work twelve months ago, has lately been bought by John S. Parkis of Providence, R. I. With the trotting phenomenon for more pumpkin meetings (2.20%) and Morse's Yellow Dock (2.20%) in their city, Providence people need to go a wray from home to see about as lively and interesting a horse race as can be got up for good of twenty years of age, was to go through Iowa has some note as a State where trotting horses are bread to the wide trotting gelding Capt. Lewis (2.20%) and Morse's Yellow Dock (2.20%) in their city, Providence people need to go a wray from home to see about as lively and interesting a horse race as can be got up for good of twenty years of age, was to go through Iowa has some note as a State where trotting horses are bread to go and Morse's Yellow Dock (2.20%) in their city, Providence people need to go a wray from home to see about as lively and interesting a horse race as can be got up for good of twenty years of age, was to go through Iowa has some note as a State where trotting horses are bread to go and morse's Yellow Dock (2.20%) in their city, Providence people need to go and morse's Yellow Dock (2.20%) in their city, Providence people need to go and morse's Yellow Dock (2.20%) in their city, Providence people need to go and the control of the country of the country of the country of the country of th bred, the old hero of some fourteen years, the sold to Cyrus taylor, bees anoles, lower campaigning in Indiana and Ohio, barred there by a legitimate record and old age, was quite successful. As necessarily the first move in breeding trotters is to rear good trotting brood mares, the selection of this paid for Champlain was \$10,000 cash.

to represent that interest was the best possible, being from one of the best of the minor families of trotters. Tyrone is represented to be sixteen hands and a beautiful chestnut. At Mt. Vernon they have the only representative of the old hero of Chester that your correspondent knows of the state of the respondent knows of south of the Missouri River, being Merchant No. 599, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Mamboin of Alexander's Horse, purchased from Thos. T. Turner, is well-known in St. Louis as the sire of C. D. Colman's Monitor 1327, the leading trotting stock horse of St. Louis, is a substantial, well-built bay, with a tendency to pace when pushed, which would indicate that in the hands of a master mechanic he might have made another Wedgewood. At Pierce City they have the Pilot colt Bair No. 1689, by Bayard, dam by young Morrill, mak-ing her a half sister to the stallion Fear-naught, the winner of the first \$10,000 purse, and whose sale at the extreme price of \$25,000 attracted so much attention, is an iron gray fifteen hands high, well bred and beautifully gaited; and from light stud work in 1882 is showing well on common mares. As in the Springfield case, brood mares are the first thing, he is the right horse in the right place, being by the best son of Pilot Jr., by the re-cords, having three in the list and more that have made trials close to 2:20. With him is a brood mare by Gideon, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and a horse of whom the question is asked, "Is he not the strongest inbred Messenger living, being the sire of two Hambletonian, and a horse of whom the question is asked, "Is he not the strongest inbred Messenger living, being the sire of two in the 2:30 list and half brother to Silver Duke 2:98 1.2 and horse of the sire of two in the 2:30 list and half brother to Silver anteed. Duke, 2:28 1-2, and her two-year-old filly by Bayard?" This is one of the best standard bred fillies for a brood mare in the United

Among the phenomenal trotters of 1882 probably none created more of a sensation where he appeared than the black stallion, Gilbird's Sprague, son of the famous Gover nor Sprague and the noted Bohemian Girl. Although but six years old, this horseshowed speed enough during his appearance in the Indiana circuit last season to prove that he could cope with the great performers in the grand circuit where, if he had been entered, Judging from the selections of trotting blood made by Western breeders, they will soon be able to compete successfully in the production of trotters with those of the famous Blue Grass country. Mr. S. E. Larrable of Deer Lodge, Montana, has lately bought a very promising five-year old son of Almont, dam Maggie Gaines, by Blood's Black Hawk. He is called Beaumont, and is full brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr. (2:26), sire of Maud T. (2:26). Almont's get from Black Hawk dams promise to prove successful in producing trotting speed. Gen. W. S. Tilton's popular stallion Constellation is by Almont, his dambeing a daughter of Starlight, he by Blood's Black Hawk. Constellation is by Almont, his dambeing a daughter of Starlight, he by Blood's Black Hawk. Constellation is sire of Gallant which, as a three-year-old, made a record of 2.50, the best of that age ever made in Maine. He also got Glenarm, which got a record last season, when a four-year-old of 2:39, 1-2, after making a season in the stud. This is the best time ever made by a horse of that age in Maine.

The rearing of the colt must be such the such as the s sesses several, are of good form, size and action, and very promising. He will make his debut in the grand Eastern trotting circuit this summer, and barring accidents, will go through his engagements like a whirlwind and at the end of the season occupy a posi tion on the scroll of fame, in company with and at the end of the season occupy a position on the scroll of fame, in company with Smuggler, Monroe Chief, Jerome Eddy and his own famous sire, Gov. Sprague.

PALMER, Sturgeon, Boon County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Ackiem (Rose of Sharon) his own famous sire, Gov. Sprague.

Careful attention is paid to the bitting of cavalry horses by French officers. A recent writer says that in the cavalry school at Saumur he has seen a class of officers kept saumur ne has seen a class of officers kept for days in recitation upon the subject of bitting, and he has seen the same class "stand to horse" for nearly three-quarters of an hour in the riding-hall until every bit, curb and strap about | their horses' heads was placed to the instructor's satisfaction. Any bit that did not fit, whose mouth-piece was too narrow or too thick, or the reverse. was too narrow or too thick, or the reverse, or whose bars were too powerful for a par-ticularly tender mouth, lor which had some other defect discernible only to his prac-tised eye, was either exchanged for another, or turned over to the armorer for alteration. The idea of fitting bits, saddles, or other gear affect the disposition of the colt to a very great extent, and the quiet confident, and docile habits thus secured add very much to the ease and success of training and to the future value of the mature animal.

A harness that has been on a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manuer, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle indiscriminately to their animals would be

methods was in most cases ruly completed in two or three months.

At Rich Hill they have Goodwood 2223, by Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine. At Rich Hill they have coodwood 2220, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Jessie by Edwin Forest, his breeding being almost identical with Mambrino Dudley 222, who heads the Marshland stud of General Tracy, of New York. Goodwood is sixteen hands high, chestnut, high-headed and weighs between 1,300 and 1,300 pounds, was never in a race, but has shown trials in 2:26; may be shown at some of the fairs in 1883. With him are the brood-mare Gipsy, standard by breeding and performance, Lady Bates, also standard under rules seven and nine. Shoo Fly and Kitty Morrill, by Young Morrill, Baida, Brid-get, Black Gal and Chestnut McComb, by Bayard McComb, by Brown Harry (Black Hawk), Amethyst, by a son of Mambrino Chief, and as some nine or ten of these mares were bred in 1882 to Bayard and will be stinted in bred in 1882 to Bayard and will be stinted in 1883 to Goodwood or other standard bred horses, all can see that the initial move has been made to make Missouri the leading State in the Union as a trotting horse centre.

TI V P DICON as she will be in wealth and population when all her resources are developed. While other States have grown fast it remains for Missouri

Hopeful, writing from Pierce City, Mo., to the Post-Dispatch, says: Noticing an extract in Colman's Rural World relative to the standard bred trotting horses in and about \$\$1. Louis and lamenting the want of interest shown in other portions of the State, I thought that possibly a showing of what was being done in that direction in the Southwestern section might be interesting to your readers. At Springfield they have the standard Excelsior.

Crown Point Maid, lately sold by C. Wicker of Ticonderoga, N. Y., to a Baltimore gentleman has since been bought by Dan Mace for \$3000. She was lately driven a mile at Fleetwood in 2.41, and repeated in 2.35 showing part of the way a 2.20 gait. She was by Jubilee Lambert (2.25) out of a mare by Sethan Allen. She trotted several races last season, getting a record of 2.30%, and showed her ability to gather the standard Excelsior. season, getting a record of 2.30%, and showed her ability to get to the wire in 2.26 or 2.27.

The noted trotting gelding Capt. Lewis (2.20%), which was doing ordinary farm work twelve months ago, has lately been bought

scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY,

James W. Judy, Tallula, Menard county, Ills., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

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OL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspond-ence solicited.

B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Cotswold Sheep. Anything in the herd for

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED HOGS and Spanish andAmer ican Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J N. Rozelle, Breckenridge, Mo. CHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breck-enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirkley-ington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

James H. Parker, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

A NGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE—W. H. and A. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

D. W. McQUITTY, breeder of Merino sheep, Rocheport, Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

JERSEY RED PIGS for Sale. We are breed-ing from 40 head of choice Jersey Red sows. Pigs ready for sale after June 1st. Cor-respondence solicited. Address N. J. State Reform School, Janesburg, N. J. W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., shire Hoga. Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

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S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of
herd. Good stock for sale.

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MERINO SHEEP-H. V. Pugsley, Platts-burg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands athead of flock. Callor write. R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., im-porter and breeder of Cotswold sheep Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

T. McCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred Merino sheep of the very best strains. Prices reasonable and satisfaction gnaranteed.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas coun-ty, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable,

G. W. Pleasants, Wright City, Mo., offers for r. sale choice fowls and eggs of L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rock, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. R. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth, Rock fowls.

D.R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn catter. Ornanthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

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White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX, PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE.

JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE.

An extra fine A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey Bull for sale cheap. Dropped Sept. 18th, 1882; solid color except white switch, and very small spot on the belly; very large curve line escutcheon; heautifullhead and eye; very large for his age and very gentle, and from the best of butter stock. Sire, premium bull Imported Paddy 898, the winner of first prize from a yearling to a 4-year old konsecutively at all the following fairs: The N. Y. State fairs, the great Eastern States fairs, the Onconta fair and Susquehannah Valley fairs, and since then four times took premium at the St. Louis fair, when age and one eye out was against him. Dam Imported Betsy B 2d 944, and whose dam was owned by S. M. Burnham (owner of Commassle), and died of milk fever. Betsy B. 2d gave with this her first calf, and but 2 years old, 26 lbs. of milk per day, and made at the rate of 11 lbs. of butter per week. I can recommend this young bull in every respect.

H. W. DOUGLASS,

Jerseydale Farm, Pevely, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE

Registered Holsteins

I will sell at Public Sale, at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

On May 16th, 1883, 80 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS,

CONSISTING OF Cows, from 5 to 8 years old. Imported Cows, from 2 to 4 years old. Imported Yearling Heifers. Heifer Calves. Buils from 2 mos. to 2 years old.

NOTE.—I have taken great pains in selecting this herd of cattle, the matured cows have records of 60 to 86 lbs. of milk per day, the young cows from 40 to 60 lbs. per day. The imported heifers are from cows having records of 60 lbs. per day. Bulls are all from splendid milking families. The cattle will positively be sold to the highest bidders. Send for catalogue. J. W. STILLWELL, Troy, O.

60 REGISTERED JERSEYS _________________

PUBLIC SALE!

We will sell at TREACY & WILSON'S Bazaar, Lexington, Ky., on

Thursday, May 10th, '83, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock, over

60 Registered Jerseys

Consisting mostly of young cows and heifers in calt to choice buils. Among the females will be found a daughter of the "King of Jersey Buils," Rex 1839, two grand-daughters of Sarpedon 390 (the grandsire of Bomba 1839) a double grand-daughter of LeBrock's Prizo 3809, and descendents of Signal 1170, Pierrot 636, St. Heller 45, Albert 44, Imp. Grand Duks Alexis 1040, etc., etc. Of buils with the grand young buil Signal 200, and several others at double grandson 4M. 2d 5507, and several others of individual excellence and good breeding. We offer a superior lot of Jerseys, and are confident they will give good satisfaction to purchasers. Every animal is recorded, or will be before the day of sale, in the A. J. C. C. R. and transferred to purchasers on day of sale. Every animal pledged to positive sale. TERMS CASH. All stock bought by Southern purchasers will be kept, when desired, until Fall at nominal cost. Catalogues ready April 20th. R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer. ALEX. MCCLINTOCK & SON, Millersburg, Ky, May Attention is called to the great sale of Imported Short-Horns at Lexington, Ky, May 9th, by the Kentucky Importing Company.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallions MONITOR (1927) foaled 1877, color black, 16 hands high, he by Merchant (589), he by Alex, ander's Belmont (64), both their "ams by Mambrino Chief (11); dam Trajaras by Trojan (312), he by Flying Cloud (144), he by Vt. Black Hawk (5), Flying Cloud's dam by Andrew Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdallah (1), the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletoniaa (10), and SETH WARNER, Ir. (2818) foaled 1889.

Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdailah (1), the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian (10), and

SETH WARNER, Jr., (2313) foaled 1820, chestnut color, by seth Warner (231), he by Ethan Allen (43), dam the great trothing mare soning by Harris' Hambletonian (2), her record 2:31 to wagon; dam Fanny Belle by Mambrino Temple (583), 2d dam Glencoe Belle, by Ole Bull, son of old Pacing Pilot, sire of Pilot, Jr.; 3d dam by the famous Glencoe, thoroughbred. This coit when grown will be Is handshigh, and forperfection of form and action has few equals. These stallions will stand at the stables of the Colman Nursery Co., on the Olive street road, 5 miles from St. Louis court house. Terms for the season for Monitor 325; for Seth Warner, Jr., 320. Address C. D. Colman, care Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching-\$1.50 per setting of 13; \$2.50 for 26. MRS. P. WHEELER, Quincy, Ill.

40 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name loc. postpaid. G. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

A NEW SEEDLING POTATOE.

ale-a new seedling of their own raising-which they offer at \$1.50 per bushel. They are of excellent quality, very prolific (double that of the Peachblow), a sure crop every time and

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ergreens wanted, about a foot we will pay \$25.00 in Gold to the person sending us the largest list of words that can be spelled by using any of the fifteen letters of the spelled by using a

107 N. 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Select Good Seed.

In the RURAL WORLD of April 12th is a very important item on raising cane seed. Too much care cannot be given to selecting seed. We raised ten acres of the Michigan Early Orange last year. It makes a clear, pleasant sirup and sugars readily. We did not put anything into it to make it sugar, but in the first barrel made we had 140 lbs of sugar in it. We took care to save the large plump heads. We also raised five acres of the Torok-neck and saved the best heads. Every seed will grow. This variety will yield more sirup to the acre, but not as pleasant. Will raise this year 25 acres of the two varieties and a field of White Low Head Imphee.

W. S. LEONARD & SONS, Atlanta, Ill.



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Plymouth Rock fowls a specialty. Stock procured from the best breeders in the United States, and not confined in yards, but have unlimited range. Fowls are vigorous and healthy. Eggs carefully packed for setting—shipping safely any distance—at \$2 for thirteen. Fowls for sale—send for circular. Address,

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Crossed Yorkshire and Berkshire, and crossed Yorkshire and Chester (the best cross) for sale. Send for prices. J. H. PARSONS. Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo. EGGS FOR HATCHING. Partridge Coc' ting of thirteen. Also, Pekin Duck and Sext. Turkey Eggs in season. Pekin Duck and ting of nine, Bronze Turkey Eggs in ting of nine. Address C. T. STC REY, Freeburg, St. Clair, Ill.

THE STANDAL BYAED Trotting Stallions,

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A first-class farm containing 186 acres, on the Bowling Green road, 2 miles west of Lou-lelana, Pike Co., Mo. For particulars apply to Wm. A. or E. A. McQUIE, Postofilee, Louis-ana, Mo.

FOR SALE. One-third Interest in a first-class Steam Flour Mill,

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Prescription Free for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by undiscretions or excesses. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., No. 78 Nassan Street, New York.

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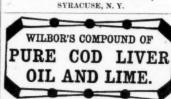
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The home Circle.

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

COL COLMAN: The following poe itten by a school-teacher of I shall be happy to see it in the Circle.

MARIGOLD.

Dark, gloomy clouds above us rise, The sun is hidden from our eyes .-The tempest comes—with hasting speed The birds and beasts to coverts lead; The thunder roars, the solid rock ms cleft asunder by its shock; Alas! how dark the world appears Our hearts are filled with gloomy fears.

We look above-and what surprise! hold the clear, the fair blue skies. The tempest's past—the storm is o'er— The sun shines brighter than before; The drops of dew like crystal shine, From every blossom, leaf and vine; The birds put forth their sweetest notes;
The air now gently, calmiy floats; Then grateful love comes o'er the mind That every cloud is silver-lined.

And thus we live. How oft with dread A shade of grief is o'er us spread; How often what we love most dear Has caused to flow the saddest tear; How often hope's most cheering ray In deepest woe has passed away; How oft the brightest prospects fade, And leave behind a gloomy shade— Then sad despair is o'er us thrown, The world looks hard, and sad, and lone

But look beyond-behold a light Breaks forth, before our wondering sight; The spell is past, the dream is o'er, The heart heats calmly as before: The send is filled with purer love, More fitted for the realms above; Then do we feel the Hand on high Has chastened but to purify; And often seeming sorrows rise,

And prove our blessings in disguise.

"FACE TO FACE."

Face to face, some day," she wrote me Face to face we yet shall stand; In the light of some far-dawning-Face to face, and hand to hand. Years may drag their lengths between Years of patient pain and care,

And our hearts may break in bearing All divided hearts must bear. Tet, some day-ah, well I know it!

God will grant us tender grace; To repay the long, long penance He wilf bring us face to face. In that hour, all wrong forgetting, Love's warm trust within us stirred, Naught of blame—reproach—shall greet you By a single look or word.

Tet your heart will know, unspoken; All the bitter past revealed,

I shall stand absolved before you,

Faith and truth no more concealed. You will know how you have wronged me,

Though to blame my lips be dumb. will bide the time in patience, For I know the day will come.

Years, a long black line of sorrow, Wrapt their shadows round my heart Whilst I wandered, lonely, wretched, Mursing anger's cruel smart. Till one day a message reached me,
Through the distance, wafted slow; "It was all a grevious error"-Ah! what trifles work us woe!

Ah, how strangely strong the yearning, Once again to meet her eyes, With the old, glad light agleaming— Dulled no more by grieved surprise. Did I need this line to tell me? I, who loved her as my soul! T. to dare, to doubt-to question!

I, to yield to wrath's control! Tace to face." Ah, God! the torture!

"Naught of doubt, or blame," she said; Pace to face had been the meeting. But one face was cold and dead. March 14, 1883.

What Papers I Take.

A friend said to me: Say, friend, do you take a paper? (if he had known me wery well he would not have asked that question). O, yes, said I, if you will come to my house and look on my table those verses were lambic, anapestic, trochaic, or a mixture of all three. They chaic, or a mixture of all three. They chaic, or seven. What do you take so many stor? Well, I will tell you, we take our Church paper, the Western Christian Advocate, that we may know more about what our people are doing for the good of the world, our denominational streams of the Like two against three were some of the older members write more frequently, too. Our page ought to be filled every week.

PAULUS.

And give your monstrous project all its force, send him to college."

So wrote old Cowper about two centuries ago. So also have declared such men as Adam and Sidney Smith, Macauley, Thackeray and others. Thackeray, in one of his articles, says: "I should like to know how many such scoundrels." strength, etc. I take two agricultural papers that I may learn from others their best modes of growing, gathering and paper to keep me posted in regard to is a good deal more ingenious than ingenferent political parties, etc. 1 take my proves himself capable of crawling swimming, running, cricket, with a pret-

er in moving man, the only creation having the Divine image stamped upon

having the Divine image stamped upon it, toward the Creator?

"God made man a little lower than the angels, and made him in his own image," putting every beast of the field, every tree of the forest, every fowl of the aireto., under him; nothing between him and his Maker, but all things under him. Also the "tree of life, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil, put he in the garden with man." The one, the tree of life, he gave for the nourishment and growth of the already spiritual life that he had implanted in man. Hence it was not God's plan that man's spiritual nature should be fed by the food intended for the use of the body, nor was it the partaking of the fruits of the trees necessary for the sustaining of the physical man that brought him into condemnation or "alienation" from God, but the partaking of the fruit of the one tree

sical man that brought nim into contempation or "alienation" from God, but the partaking of the fruit of the one tree of the "knowledge of good and evil."

Now, Idyll, with R. W. E., implies that there is an alienation from God, by using the opposite cotemporary term, nearness, and that nature is and can be the mediator. God says otherwise, himself the first to discover man's guilty condition. He says: "The seed of the woman, etc., (meaning Christ) should interpose and not only bring about nearness, but a spiritual fellowship, reinstamping his own image upon man by the new birth. Nature is a second proof of the existence of a Divine Being—ttervelation of himself to man, the first. God did not deem it necessary to use external things to convince that being into which he had breathed his own breath of a God.

R. J. A.

Baldwin City, Kas. April 8th 1883. Baldwin City, Kas. April 8th 1883.

DEAR CIRCLE: As I have written a short business letter to Col. Colman this morning, I will also write you a few

sincere thanks for compliments on the essay on Byron. The type made me say Byron died in 1854; I wrote it 1824. A word was misprinted in those verses of more distributions. By the first of the sake of popularity running after strange gods. In fact, it destroys the very idea of man's immortality. Joseph Cook, in one of his recent lectures, well said: "The two worst evils of our time inside the domain of Christondom are restricted." mine also. The pronoun "thou " should

cedes and follows it: "Go tell the man who deliberately murders your father, or seduces your sister, that he is not guilty of any crime, because he was irresistibly impelled by circumstances." Or this: "The man who risks his own life to save the honor or life of a woman, deserves no credit, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind." That was the way that God chose to work, and it seems to differ very materially with that of Darwin's Now. Bon, it will be in the committee of the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind." That was the way that God hose to work, and it seems to differ very materially with that of Darwin's and Bon Ami's. commits a nameless crime against a little girl, deserves no punishment." I say, suppose I should take either or both of these sentences, detached from their intended connection, and represent you as advocating the principle therein set forth, would you consider it a fair thing for me to do? I am inclined to think if you had been understood to advocate any such doctrine before you left Missouri, that the citizens of that State would have prevailed on you to remain with them. But they might have hung you first, or put you into the lunatic asylum at Fulton. It is certain, if you were understood to inculcate such vicious principles now, that the cow-boys of Texas would elevate you in the world. But your breathing might be interrupted by such elevation, and your nerves might these sentences, detached from their insuch elevation, and your nerves might

be quieted by it. Your essay on poetry was a mirable for its satire—but I will say that it is a matter of indifference to me whether those verses were lamble, anapestic, tro-

Frank's Observation.

selling their produce. I take a political from Bon Ami's article of March 8th, he the workings of my Government, the dif- uous in the discussion of a question, and county paper, as every man ought to. I through a very small aperture. However, ty knack of Latin and a decent smatterthrough a very small aperture. However, we are forced to make some allowance for morality and acquire habits that are good. I take a stock journal that I may learn more about how to raise and handle live stock, and be posted where and to whom to send to buy from when I want to add to my herds animals to improve my stock.

Well, Col. Colman, I boarded the train at Bardwell, Kentucky, as the delegates went to New Orleans to attend the Cane-Growers' convention, thinking I would get to see the editor of the old Rural. Let me tell you: The matural tay or thought Bon Ami a little too premature, the weare forced to make some allowance for Bon's course, for he informs us in the sassociates associates has a letter to St. Louis, asking what a Turkish bath would cost, postage prepaid. A man's surroundings and associates have much to do with moulding his opinions upon any great question. He, in the same article, somewhat indirectly invited me to "stump" the State of Growers' convention, thinking I would get to see the editor of the old Rural. Let the same article that one of his associates shall bless you. You have learned to forget the ties and natural affections of to seen to deep the same article that one of his associates shall bless you. You have learned to forget the ties and natural affections of home, "etc., etc., and more to the same effect."

Whenever I see a father who has made his own fortune by industry and care, sending his son to college "to make a gentleman of him," I have "to laugh horribly," as old DeQuincy says. Do you know, poor man, what teaches one to be a gentleman? Let me tell you: The natural ties and affections of home, the sweet uses of adversity, the humble econwell, Col. Colman, I boarded the train
at Bardwell, Kentucky, as the delegates
went to New Orleans to attend the Cane
Growers' convention, thinking I would
get to see the editor of the old Rural,
but was informed by a gentleman that I
could not be accommodated, as he was
not on board.

Towers convention, thinking I would get to see the editor of the old Rural, but was informed by a gentleman that I could not be accommodated, as he was not on board.

Spring comes very slowly. The season aw weeks later here than last spring Teach trees are in full bloom this 9th of April. Wheat prospects have improved very much in the last eight or ten, days. No corn planted yet, but the farmers pushing lively, getting ready for a large corp. Hogs are doing well. Very little complaint of cholera. Cattle in fair conditions. So all things considered, we have we right to complain, but much the the thanking for.

A Criticism.

Friends of the power was and that the condition of the conditions of the proposed of the power was and that the condition of the condition o

tence, "He believes that man's nearness trying to bring in such nonsense to prove to God is in proportion to his nearness to nature," we thought, how can nature, that portion of God's creation which he put in subjection to man, have any pownies Lapuschard and the provement of the breed of Shetland provement of the breed of Shetland ponies, I apprehend, never yet produced a goat; nor the improvement of "cows with or without horns" never yet produced a sheep or any animal of a different species. Neither did man ever evolve from a baboon, or any of the other low grades of animals. Undoubtedly Bon's close association with that neighbor of his, has suggested that idea to his mind; vet it is untrue, all the same. Bon Am yet it is untrue, all the same. Bon Am says every intelligent farmer is an evolu-tionist, and has seen in his own experi-once, many instances of the "origin of species by variation." My dear sir, every "intelligent farmer" knows by crossing various plants or breeds of cattle he gets various plants or breeds or cause ne geus nothing of a different species. By cross-ing two varieties of the strawberry we don't produce a gooseberry, or by cross-ing two varieties of the apple we don't produce a peach. Neither is it true, as Mr. Beecher would have us believe, "that the human family have developed from unorganized matter into organized,

run faster after turning a corner; perhaps that accounts for Mr. Beecher's rapid flight. To assert that the human family have developed from unorganized matter into organized may sound very large, but what does it mean? It has been well said: "If we are to trace humanity back to an original cell we may find ourselves of Cannibalism with every specimen of that mollusk we eat." True science will harmonize with the Bible, because both are of God—pseudo-science may not.

The doctrine of evolution, as advocated

by these gentlemen, is asking us to adopt new theories of creation. This is pro-gressive thinking with a hop-step-and-a jump. It is asking everything and provnort business letter to Col. Colman this ing nothing. It yet only ranks as a mere supposition, and is not taught as demonstrated truth, save only by Bon's intelligent fellows, and such as are for the sake word was misprinted in those verses of mine, also. The pronoun "thou" should have been "you."

In the essay on Byron, I used this quotation: "I awoke one morning to find myself famous." This quotation was taken from another, who gave the words as Byron's own. In this sense, it is not incorrectly quoted.

I am not conscious of ever having seen the following words in print, until they appeared in the RURAL, to-wit: "Alternately spoiled and petted, scorned and insulted in the same hour."

Bon Ami, suppose I should take this sentence of yours, apart from what precedes and follows it: "Go tell the man who deliberately murders your father, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind." That was the way that God main of Christendom, are probably lux-

chose to materially with that or Parmer and Bon Ami's.

Now. Bon, it will be in order for your to give "the plan of the universe your unqualified personal endorsement."

Rest, Kansas. "FRANK."

A Gentleman's Education.

DEAR RURAL: There is a great deal said and done in the United States about education. The grand object in life with a great many persons is to get a college education for their children. Some of our friends may be surprised to hear that there may be another side to the question. Accordingly, I will not venture to merely give my own ideas of the subject, ideas that have been impressed in my mind by experience and close observation. For who would believe me? Would you your son should be a sot or

dunce; Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once? Train him in public with a mob of boys.

To insure the perseverence of his course, And give your monstrous project all its force

our universities have turned out, and how much ruin has been caused by that druggists. Friends of the Home Circle:—Judging accursed system, which is called in England 'the education of a gentleman.'
Go, my son, to that world in miniature; get a competent knowledge of boxing,

They were the tools—the keys to unlock the doors. They were the means to the desired end. As time advanced all the desirabe learning of the world got into Bright's Disease or some other terrible maintain English, French and German books, and English, French and German books, and sinally everything worth learning could be found in books of either language. Yet the pokey old institutions called colleges, kept on teaching amo, amas, amat; tupto, tupteis, tuptei, the same as ever. Vive la humbug! Glory and honor and power be to humbug! God save humbug, our king, our queen, our divine imperial ruler. The original tools, the keys, have become the temple of learning. It is a dy has set in, he discovers his aliment only despited to the same in the sure of learning time. It is to the sure shape, and then dismisses it from the system. Even in the worst cases of kidney complaints, it is not too late to call tunt's Remedy in. It has snatched many from the very jaws of death.

Wicked Chicago acknowledges that she has over four thousand places where intoxicating have become the temple of learning. It is not the first instance of anything suris not the first instance of anything sur-viving every excuse for its death. Who-ever has a good pair of crutches ought to

get lamed.

But how shall we give our children a higher education? Cowper gives a suggestion that seems to be an excellent one.

"If you desire to have them learn more get lamed. than can be taught in our first-class common schools, engage a well qualified private tutor—one who is a gentleman (or lady)—and here now a word in your ear—do you treat him as a gentleman. This will cost less than a college and you from organized matter of an inferior kind to matter of a superior kind."

No one doubts Mr. Beecher's ability in the least, but the above extract shows how fast a man may go when he takes a false step. Some one has said, one can a demand for private tutors will in time create a supply and elevate the calling of the tutor, as it should be, into a high profession second to none, but in truth as it ought to be, far above all. Our present methods are degrading to the business of teaching, and everyone adopt it as a mere temp rary make-shift. This will crystalize it into a permanent, a lofty, and sacred calling, guarded by every sanction custom and law can give it. Lower teachers and younger will look up to it and place their hopes upon

And now mark this there will not be so much glorification and horn-blowing, and none of the fuss and feathers of graduation day about this; but two years of such tuition, under a thoroughly qudified gentleman, will make better scholars of your children than five years of Yale or Harvard.

And if they are not gentlemen and ladies in the true sense of the words, it will be on account of

Something in their blood, That's crept through scoundrels since the HOLT.

Oregon, Mo.

THIS AND THAT.

Horse cars run between El Paso, Texas, and Paso del Norte, Mexico.

Use Wise's Axle Greese on light and heavy

The American Steamship Co., of Philadelphia ran behind \$99,000 last year. Cheapest Fashion Magazine in the world,

120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 en-gravings each issue. 50 cents per year; sin-gle copies, 15 cents. Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Two thousand infantry have been ordered

to protect the public offices in London. E. F. Bennet, Macon City, Mo., says "Brown's

Iron Bitters is a good medicine and acts like a true tonic." Many Jews in Germany are in favor of

adopting the Christian Sabbath, owing to the inconvenience in business matters under the present system. A young woman in Bucks county, Pa., who

was said to be cured by prayer of a danger ous illness, has had a bad relapse and is not expected to live. "Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills

for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50 cts. at druggists.

The net bonded debt of New York, December 31, 1882, was \$96,141,648. It was the highest at the close of 1876, when it was \$114,948,611 76. A German officer who has lately visited West Point says the work there seemed like a survival of the days of the Great Frederick in the painful attention to useless drill.

I have used Simmons Liver Regulator in my extensive practice for the last four years, and cannot find its equal for bilious colic dyspepsia, sick or nervous headache and con Yours truly, Jas. M. Short, M. D., Butlerville, Ark.

Louisiana has opened an oyster trade with California. The first car-load of oysters in the shell has been sent and is expected to reach its destination in six days.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs spitting of blood, and the early stages of con sumption, Dr. Pieree's "Golden Medical Dis-covery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By

There are 40,000 square miles of almost un broken forests in North Carolina, compri pine, chestnut, oak, maple, beech and hick ory timber in their growth.

When the United States are as densely pop ulated as the Northwestern Provinces and Oude, India, they will contain a population of 1,226,000,000. The "constantly tired-out" feeling so ofte

experienced is the result of impoverished blood and consequent enfeebled vitality Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite and promotes digestion of the food and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities. The system being thus invigorated, the feeling rapidly changes to a grateful sense of strength and energy.

The largest trade in cattle on record hap

necessary to first learn Latin and Greek. not at the ear, but at the kidneys and liver of

Wicked Chicago acknowledges that she has over four thousand places where intoxicating liquors can be bought, and only one-half the number where food can be obtained. It is drink and meat there instead of "meat and

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE, -"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.



DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED

This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed yielding ONE-THIRD MORE OIL than the common. This makes a fiber fit for the finest manufactures. Will quadruple the income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent, profit on the cost of the better seed. We import this seed in sealed bags. Send for our bool on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED ANI FIBER; only 10 Cents. Price List and annual Descriptive Seed Ordalogue Free



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaks so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Weman.

The Greatest Refeal Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

[By It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and sarmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and framess to the step, restores the natural lastre to the sye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely

Is remover faintness, fatulancy, destroys all craving for situation and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, casaing pain, weight and beckache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kithory Compitalist of cither sex. this Compound is unsurpassed.

LTDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER fill eradicate every vestige of Humors from the floed, and give tone and strength to the system, of an woman or child. Insist on having it.

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepare

at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of

ather, 41. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mall in the forr

or pills, or of losenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per ho

for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of

No family should be without LTDIA E PINKHAN'S LYEE PILLS. They cure constipation, billoumess, and torpidity of the liver. B cents per box. 23" Sold by all Druggists. *** (0)





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DIG OFFER future trade, we will on receipt of 5 3-ct. stamps and Names & address of 4 friends, send this elegant Tortoise shell 4 blade 4½ in. Steel Knife with Toothpick and Tollet or 2 for 25c and 8 names. Address A. LOWEY, 85 Nassau St., N. Y.



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"ACME" Pu'verizing Harrow, Old Trusher & Leveler



The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double rows of STEEL COULTERS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Is especially adapted to the inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fall; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow or Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

Highly commended by scientific and practical Farmers, many of whom pronounce it to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while

All agree that "The judicious use of an implement like the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow Clod Crusher and Leveler, in the "prepar action of the Soil, before planting, will increase the "yield from Five to Ten Dollars per ACRE."

FAIR PLAY.

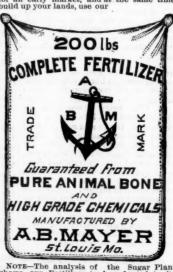
If your dealer does not keep the "ACME" for sale, don't let him palm off an inferior tool on you by assuring you that he has something better, but SATISFY YOURSELF by ordering one ON TRIAL. We will send it on trial, and if it does not suit, you may send it back, we paying return freight charges. We don't ask for money or Note until after you have tried it on your own farm.

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Brauch Office, IARRISBURG, PA. MILLINGTON, New Jersey. N. B.—Pamphlet entitled "TILLAGE IS MANURE" will also be sent to parties who name this paper.

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To increase your crops and mature them for an early market, and at the same time build up your lands, use our



Note—The analysis of the Sugar Plant shows our Fertilizer to be adapted to its growth. Also, Pure Raw Bone Meal, Dissolv-ed Pure Bone Meal, etc. Send for circular.



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Saves half the labor. A boy can operate it.
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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. . \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland. Ma. prove as pro breed

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The Pairp

There is much discussion in the agricultural papers as to whether cream should be churned sweet or allowed to should be churned sweet or allowed to ripen. A writer in the American Cultivator says that "theoretical butter making may suit the fancy of chemists, professors and agricultural scientists, but the dairyman, who depends upon his butter product for his living, needs to know the kind of butter which will command the highest price and the readiest sale when sent to market. Many theorists assert that the best butter can only be produced from sweet cream. Quincy market butter dealers, those who handle the choicest lots of fine, fresh butter, market butter dealers, those who handle the choicest lots of fine, fresh butter, state that all the popular and high priced lots of gilt-edge butter are made from ri-pened cream. Neither the highest flavor or aroma can be developed in such but-ter as is produced from sweet cream. Though fresh butter made from sweet Though fresh butter made from sweet cream is very acceptable the day it is made, its deterioration is immediately afterward apparent, while that from ripened cream maintains its good qualities for a much longer time. We know these facts are contrary to the traditions of many a butter maker. They will assert that mother or father before them always churned sweet cream and made good. churned sweet cream and made good butter therefrom. We will admit that such cream did make the best butter they ever tasted, but the world is advancing; progressive dairymen know more than they did ten or twenty years ago. The standard of the best butter now brought to Boston market is much higher than it was years ago. The fastidious customer to Boston market is much higher than it was years ago. The fastidious customer who willingly pays a fancy price for the aromatic, toothsome butter made from ripened cream will not accept sweet cream butter. A taste once educated up to the high standard rebels at an inferior article. Those who have never tasted butter made from ripened cream do not realize the highest possibilities of the butter maker's art. If you want to sell your butter product for the highest price in this market one of the important prerequisites in its production must be the churning of ripened cream.

buttermilk can be thoroughly washed out of the butter with cold spring water. When the buttermilk is all taken out completely with brine, the butter is salted, three-quarters of an ounce to one pound of butter, then left to stand till next day, so the salt can work through it. The butter is again reworked till the streaks removed; then it is packed in fifty-six-pound tubs made of 'ash and a thin piece of white bandage spread on the top, then a little salt wet with water to make a brine, then the covers are fastened on tight and the tubs set into an 'iee house,'' having a temperature

How I Raise Calves.

As soon as practicable after the calf has sucked its dam once it is separated from her and so placed that they see each other no more for three or four I now milk the cow and teach the calf to drink, which is accomplished the ealf to drink, which is accomplished in from one to three times feeding, by taking its neck between my knees and wetting my fingers in the milk and placing two of them in its mouth. When it begins to suck them, I lead its head by them into the milk. I would not by any means destroy its confidence in me. I feed it two quarts of fresh warm milk the first week, two courts of fresh milk. first week; two quarts of fresh milk and one quart of warm skim milk the second week; two quarts of fresh milk and two quarts of skim milk the third week; one quarts of skim mink the third week, sind milk the fourth week; and after that, four quarts or more of skim milk, always warming the milk in cold weather, as cold milk given to a young calf will cause it to scour.

cold milk given to a young calf will cause it to scour.

My calves eat sour milk and do as well on it as on sweet milk. I usually wean them from milk at four months old. At three or four weeks old, I turn my calves with the cows, and have yet to have one suck its dam, if they have not seen one another during that time. As soon as possible, I teach them to eat dry wheat bran, considering this more wholesome for them than any other kind of grain, and giving them such quantity as I think good for them—say a small handful at dirst, and increasing to one or two quarts at a feed. During the summer, when bran is low, I buy about two or three hundred pounds for each calf I expect to winter. I also prepare a shed for their prorection during the winter, allowing about 100 square feet for five calves. This shed may be made very cheaply by setting posts ten feet apart, covering with poles and stacking around and over old refuse hay. During winter feed two to three quarts of bran to each calf each day, and all the good, bright hay and oat straw they will eat, letting them have also a liberal allowance of nice corn-fodder.

REPLY.—The disease is roup. It is an infectious disease, and every bird having it should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be washed morning and evening, and the birds should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be washed morning and evening, and the birds should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be washed morning and evening, and the birds should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be washed morning and evening, and the birds should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease, and every should be kept day and the plock. It is a diffi

nice corn-fodder.

I claim the following advantages for this plan: 1. It is less trouble to milk the cow and feed the calf, than to let the calf suck some and then milk the cow.

I. It is less trouble to wean the calf. 3. A greater profit is realized from the but-ter and calf than when the calf takes the new milk. 4. The calf gets accustomed to feeding on grass and shifting for itself, so that it does better when deprived of milk. 5. The calf is less liable to blackleg than when fed on corn or other heavy grain. 6. It is the most economical way of raising a calf. i. e., it costs less for the money it is worth.—A. C. M. in Kansas

Dairy Notes;

A writer in the New York Times emphasizes the fact that the profit of the dairyman comes wholly from his good cows, and that many a dairy might be reduced one-half in number of its cows and the dairyman make more profit than he may have done from the whole original number, because one poor cow will not only "eat off its own head;" but will eat off that of another and a better will eat off that of another and a better. will eat off that of another and a better one, too, before it has equalized the profit and loss of the keep of the two.

ILLS

CO.

Dou'eapest nted in manu-t styles a full rs and pplies,

tor

š. A. in 10 Cured. Ohio

\$5 free.

It is reported that the manufacture of milk sugar has been begun by newly invented processes at an Ohio cheese factory. Hitherto the \$1000,000 worth of milk sugar used in this country in compounding medicines has been imported from Europe, mainly Switzerland, Germany, and France. It is to be hoped that the new industry will prove successful and applicable at least to all our large cheese factories. At present this

The Inter-Ocean gives the following account of a butter factory in Wisconsin: The milk upon arrival is examined with a good lactometer, for the purpose of knowing whether it has been tampered with or watered by the seller; then it is weighed and strained through a double cloth steamer and run into deep coolers eighteen inches by nine, and set into a large pool twenty by twenty. double cloth steamer and run into deep coolers eighteen inches by nine, and set into a large pool twenty by twenty, holding about 9,000 pounds of milk. The quantity of milk is allowed to stand until the cream gets a little sour, then the cream is taken off with a cone dipper and put into tin setters, and then they are set into a tank of warm water having a temperature of 100 degrees. The butter maker holds a thermometer in the cream with one hand and stirs it with the other until the cream is gradually raised to sixty-two degrees. Then he takes the setters out of the water, so the cream will not get too high a temperature. The berral churm mode of solid celt is maker holds a thermometer in the cream with one hand and stirs it with the other until the cream is gradually raised to sixty-two degrees. Then he takes the setters out of the water, so the cream will not get too high a temperature. The barrel churn, made of solid oak, is thoroughly scalded out with boiling water, then rinsed out with cold spring water, then rinsed out with cold spring water, to give the churn a good flavor. The cream is now emptied into the churn, filling it half full, the churn having a capacity of 400 gallons. The quantity of cream is now colored with butter coloring, at the rate of one spoonful to five gallons of cream. The churn is propelled one minute by an eight-horse-power engine; then stopped and the cover taken off for the purpose of letting a small quantity of "foul gas" escape The cover is now fastened on perfectly tight, and the churn kept revolving for one hour, making forty revolutions a minute. The butter will generally come the size of shot in that length of agitation. To have perfect butter, it must come in the granulated form, so all the buttermilk can be thoroughly washed out of the butter with cold spring water. When the buttermilk is all taken out

low matter that adheres very closely, and if scraped off, will cause the mouth to bleed. They have a very offensive breath Some die, others get well after a time. Some take with one sore eye, that runs very freely, and the water is sticky.

W. & Bros.

Bonne Terre, Mo. REPLY.-The disease is roup. It is an infectious disease, and every bird having

American Agriculturist we quote the following hints:

An acre can produce \$600 in poultry, and the capital required returned by the poultry in a shorttime with profit. With a systematic method of cleaning and be derived from poultry on one acre of land than, from the best regulated dairy under the soiling method. An acre devoted exclusively to poultry, will return a greater profit, with less cost in labor, than ten acres in wheat or any certain the agree of profit, with less cost in labor, than ten acres in wheat or any certain the best pastures, as they are freer from grass, and the best pastures, as they are freer from grass, and the best pastures, as they are freer from grass, and the best pastures, as they are freer from grass runs, has been demonstrated; but shade of some kind should be supplied. No poultry-house can be kept absolutely to but a board floor. In setting the nests should be in warm, dry lean without a board floor. In setting for breeding purposes, plumage and to a dough. This dough I have sale at least once a day. Sometimes my hogs would fail to clean out their trough, and they would lick it up with much relish. In addition to the salt, I feed coals from the stove. I make it a regular custom to feed coal, and it is astonishing what a quantity a hog will eat, and how healthy and coints of markings should give way to robust constitution, vigor, and activity. Feeding steeped clover-hay and linseed meal assist in the formation of the white of eggs, by supplying nitrogenous mater. The houses should be freely ventilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freesly wentilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freesly wentilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freesly wentilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freesly wentilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freesly wentilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be greated and the search as a feed to hogs for more than 50 year that the new industry will prove success ful and applicable at least to all our large cheese factories. At present this element of m lk is in large measure wasted.

D. Z. Evans, Jr., says: "All of the pure-bred and high-priced breeds of cattle are rather to be regarded as improvers of the common dairy herds than as profitable for the average farmers to breed, and the use of pure-bred males on the common cows, for two or three years, would convince the most skeptical of the great improvement which is possible; the grade or half-blood cows thus produced very often producing results at the pall and in the butter-tub which would do honor to many of the celebrated pure-bred animals, about which we hear so many laudatony remarks from time to time.

of the great improvement which is possible; the grade or half-blood cows thus produced very often producing results at the pall and in the butter-tub which would do honor to many of the celebrated pure-bred animals, about which we hear so many laudatony remarks from time to time.

The houses should be freshly mixed. Yellow-legged fowls sell better than those with dark legs. All non-setters lay butter than those with dark legs. No male should run those with oar there is better than those with legs. No male should run those with legs. No male should no wi

produce closer bodies and shorter legs. Never use a male with his own offspring. It is a saving of time to let a hen set, in preference to breaking her, as heus lay but few eggs when deprived of setting, and go at it in a week or two. Breed your own fowis, and never bring them to your yards from other places. Hens lay as well, when not in company with night.

Che Pig Pen.

It is remarkable how many farmers there are who seem wholly to ignore the fact that any other food than dry corn is fact that any other food than dry corn is suitable for swine, when it is within their power to keep such stock half or two-thirds of the year on food not nearly so expensive, and on which it would thrive much better. No man is really a successful hog-raiser, who relies on corn alone, or an exclusive grain diet of any kind, for building up the frame work of his growing pigs and shoats. Grain is all essential at feeding time, but only to a moderate extent before. moderate extent before.

Healthy Hogs.

Pure air helps to make pure blood. which, in the course of nature, builds up which, in the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only fat and helpless things, which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas, the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat the longest and deepest sides. fastened on tight and the tubs set into an "ice house," having a temperature of forty degrees Fahr.

The poultry part.

Roup in Poultry.

Will you please inform me through the RURAL WORLD the name of the disease my chickens have, and a remedy for it. Some of them take with a choking, and after a day the inside of their mouth and throat is covered with a yellow matter that adheres very closely, and if scraped off, will cause the mouth to form on it, by putting in a sweet variety, and if scraped off, will cause the mouth to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—hence they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for need of a market. They will consume all the refuse fruit, root, which will make them grow. By extending the root patch, and planting the form on it, by putting in a sweet variety, but the form on it, by putting in a sweet variety is consumed in the refuse fruit, root, and the refuse fruit, root, and all kinds of vegetables, which will make them grow. fodder corn thinner, so that nubbins will form on it, by putting in a sweet variety, the number of pigs may be increased in proportion. The pig pasture will be ready the next year for any crop, and ten times the advantage accrue to the farmer than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for, as pigs are usually managed on the farm, but little manure is ever made from them.—Swine Breeders' Journal.

It is most profitable to make pork from young pigs. A bushel of corn will produce more pounds of increase in weight when fed to a pig 3 months old. The cost of producing a given weight of pork increases with the age of the animal. If it is desirous to produce an increase of one ton of pork by feeding 100 swine, that increase will be more cheaply obtained by feeding pigs under six months of age, than by feeding those which are a year old, or older ones. The man who allows his young pigs to have a scanty allowance of food permits the opportunity for profitable feeding to slip by, and is obliged to produce his pork at an increased cost, by feeding when the swine are older.

Embden Geese.

The Embden is uniformly pure white, has prominent blue eyes, flesh-colored beak, bright orange legs, remarkably strong in the neck, and its feathers tend to curl from the shoulders to the head. They are very bardy, and well adapted to this climate. Their flesh is highly esteemed by epicures. It does not partake of that strong taste noticeable in common kinds of geese, but is as tender and juiling the streemed by epicures. It does not partake of that strong taste noticeable in common kinds of geese, but is as tender and juiling that the special population of geese, the standard our best wild aquatic fowls, and less liable to that name in Hanover, adjoining Holland, a region including Olenburg and Saxony, noted for the quality and protest wild argue size; in some instances a pair will being as strong and growthy pigs as the older sows. The notion that a sow should be bred early, that she should be does not held the damentime, before being bred—she will be given be the distribution of geese. The Embden attain large size; in some instances a pair will be meantime, before being bred—she will be meantime, before being bred—she will be given be should be bred early, that she should be come a good suckler, is erroneous. Malling briggs as the older sows. The notion that a sow should be bred early, that she should be come a good suckler, is erroneous. Malling briggs as the older sows. The notion that a sow should be bred early, that she should be come a good suckler, is erroneous. Malling growth of the whole body is quite encessary to the development of the milk glands, and, as we have proved to our own satisfaction, by sufficient ests, the well-nourished sow, dropping her first litter at 16 months, will, as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows.

From a paper by P. H. Jacobs in the damerican Agriculturist we quote the following hints:

An aere can produce \$600 in poultry and the capital required returned by the supply of milk.

An aere can produce \$600 in poultry and is quite as likely to have an a

Pittsburg which are said to be more durable and impervious to rain than slate or any oth-

sores, has become clean, smooth and soft as a lady's. My hands were covered with little dry scabs. They have disappeared and I'm better than I have been for twenty years, usng Dr. Benson's Skin Cure,"-A. M. Noble elma, N. C., July 3, 1892.

Every year the evidence becomes more sat isfactory that silk can be produced in this country. In Tennessee silk culture has be-come an assured success, and every inducenent is offered the growers to conti

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be employed to correct irregulari-ties of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their action, they cure constipaon, stimulate the digestive organs and the appetite, and cleanse, build up, and strength

A lady in Providence has amount A lady in Providence has among herelegant articles of bric-a-brac in her parlor a large carved wooden spoon with a wooden chain attached, hung by the side of the fireplace.

This unique ornament is over two hundred

Philadelphia is rejoicing in the opening of the cable motor railway, a substitute for the horse railway, and regarded as a much more agreable substitute than the elevated road. The cable runs at the rate of seven miles an

perficial devices to supply a becoming sem-blance to her former beauty. It is health alone that kindles the fire that lights the countenance and brings back the fresh tints of the apple blossoms to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed.

The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has th first shoe ever pegged by a machine, with a letter from the inventor and patentee, and the original patent, signed by Andrew Jack son, Secretary Livingstone, and Attorney General Taney.

Somebody's Child.—Somebody's child is dy ing with the flush of hope on his young face and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where n ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comfort ing word to the mother's heart before it is to late. Tell her that consumption is curable that men are living to-day whom the physic ians pronounced incurable, because o had been almost destroyed. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hun-dreds; surpasses cod-liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

"ROUGH ON CORNS,"-Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.



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Red & White Brazilian: \$1 per bush. MICHEL PLANT AND SEED CO., 107 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For any machine builing and cleaning fit for market is much closer fined in one DAT as the VICTOR \$100 often ILLIERATED THE MACHINE THE STREET THE STREET





173.75 for a SQUARROY UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD
PIANOFORTE, with Stoo. Book and Music.
PIANOFORTE, with Stoo. Book and Music.
Chapel Organs \$65, Pipe Organs \$94.
OTHER HAME AINS Gilly described in Hustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars.
W VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME...
Address or call upon DANIEL F, BEATTY, Washington, New Jerser. "My skin, which has been covered with scaly

-::SPRAGUE'S::-

European Hotel

RESTAURANT.

Rooms, 50 Cents.

Dinner, 25 Cents. 716 N. 5th Street, St. Louis.





CARRY ENGINES and BOILERS IN STOCK for IMMEDIATE DELIVER ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO.





"THE GOLDEN BELT" KANSAS DIVISION U. P. R'WAY STOCK RAISING WOOL CROWING
Buffalo Grass Pasture Summer and Winter. Unsurpassed for Climate, Grasses, Wo

CORN and WHEAT FRUIT
The Best in the Eastern Market.

Pamphlets and Maps free. B. MCALLASTER Land Commis'r, Kansas City, Mo.

Granite Ironware.



FOR BROILING, BAKING, PRESERVING, IS WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware, and Housefurnishing Dealers.

STILL HOLDS THE LEAD



BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Incented. Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. Ten years practical use has proven the success of the Beares' Check Rower beyond question. It has the lead with the dealers and the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower, and all claims established by actual use:

Use of wire in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.

The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that DOES NOT cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS, BERING, OUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, LLS.

CHAMBERS. BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. O Bi The only Ring that will effec-from rooting. No sharp points tually keep hogs from in the nose.

Champion Hog Ringer,

Rings and Holder.

The only Ring that will effection rooting. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS RERING QUINTAN CO. Exclusive Manufacturers. DECAUR. ILLS.

the Nose.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS. Pays 200 to 500 per cent. Profit

On the Investment. All farmers should try it. Guaranteed to pay. Send for Circulars and price to LASTER THORN & HUNKINS, 309 and 311 S. 12th Street, St. Louis.



THE DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.

FWE HAVE A
SPECIAL PRIVATE
OFFER TO make
one man in every
town where there
is not a creamer of
our make, for every Creamer sent.
Into a town causes
the sale of more.
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The sale of more.
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fe lowing:

Delaware Co. Crawer Co.: Gents: The creamer I have just bought at your special offer has arrived. Has a dalsy. It must be seen to be appreciated to restrict the second of t

Write at once for Special Private Offer. DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO..
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

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The Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1883.—Receipts for twen ty-four hours. Cattle, 2,588; hogs, 7,635; sheep,

1,470. CATTLE-Without material change CATTLE-Without material change in prices, butcher stock was stronger and shipping cattle a little weak, though some excellent quality being offered first-rate prices were developed. Good steers of heavy weight sold at \$6.25 and \$6.45; a good fat bull sold at \$5.50 and other values were proportionate. However, for the bulk of the shipping cattle values were easy and sales dragged; big cat-tle of 1300 to 1475 were hardest sales; good steers of 1050 to 1250 lbs. were best to sell.

Re	presents	CIVE	98916	186				
10	Cows an	d he	oifers			 780	54	7
10	Native s	toon	NO.			 1452	6	4
	Matives	NO CIT	17		-	 1195	6	0
34	A 2 A	- 66				 1311	. 5	8
19	Colorado	61				1225	6	1
17	Native					 1116	6	0
15	46	86					- 0	
18	45	86				 1211	0	1
16	66	166				 1260		0
34	64	- 66				 1195	6	0
16	Calves b	97 987	eight			 100	8	0
10	Native s	y "	OIBIL			 1311	6	0
AD	Wattie 8	rees	Do eas			 997	5	4
42	Butcher	ste	ers			 2004		-

HOGS—All leading points were full of hogs and the whole line let down about 10 cents.

Mixed packing \$7:07.30, good to choice heavy \$6.50; sows culls and choice heavy \$6.50; sows culls and choice heavy \$6.50. @7 00; yorkers \$7 10@7 20; skips, Indians and

Texans \$600@6 50, all	tending lower.
49\$7 90	40\$7 20
24 207 7 20	. 17 255 7 80
34 7 40	587 35
60 7 40	57146 6 90
55 254 7 471/2	49 7 10

7......165...... 7 10
SHEEP—Lower and still shrinking in value The East was full and letting down and the western butcher demand not nearly adequate to the consumption of offerings. Reesentative sales:

TUESDAY, May 1, 1883, 2 p. m. CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow under light receipts, but about all sold at steady prices. Fair runs reported to arrive

Butchers cattle frirly active at unchanged prices under moderate receipts. A good in-quiry for smooth stockers and feeders. Fresh milch cows with young calves, and forward springers, in active demand at strong prices. Representative sales:

19 native steers	\$5	75
34 native steers		00
16 native steers	6	12
29 native steers1419	6	12
20 native steers		90
11 mixed nativee1035	4	25
100 native stockers	5	50
19 native steers	5	62
30 native steers	6	10
17 native steers	5	85
18 native steers	. 5	85
19 native butchers	5	30
36 native steers1187	5	95
38 native steers	6	00
14 native steers	6	00
14 native butchers1000	5	65
21 native butchers1072		65
20 native butchers	5	80
16 native steers1202	5	85
TIOGO Market swamed slow and s		

HOGS-Market opened slow, and a shad easier on all grades. Butchers selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7 45@7 60, and ruled fairly active at the decline. Packing grades sold at \$700@735 for common to fair, but ruled slow and irregular to the close. York-ers sold at \$725@735, with bulk of sales on the strong side of \$7 30, and ruled fairly active to extent of supply. The throwouts sold at \$6@ 7 00, but they have no fixed value. Pens were

Representative	sales:	
28260\$6	35	101180\$7 35
10 7		48 7 30
46 7		69 7 45
37 7		14 7 35
13 6	70	28 7 25
81 6	10	11 7 85
66 7		13 7 05
54 200 7		48 7 30
60 7		12 7 40
77 7	373/4	32 7 40

SHEEP-Demand light and irregular for clipped, and wooled sheep not wanted at all. 198 head fair clipped av 99 lbs sold at \$4 55 per ewt. All sold.

Monday, April 30, 1883, 2 p.m. CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow under liberal receipts, and prices obtained irregular, in some instances only 5e to 10e lower than at the close of last week, but most of the sales show a decline of 10c to 15c. Pens not cleared. Butchers cattle were in liberal supply, and ruled fairly active at a shade easier prices. The first drove of through Texas cattle arrived; they sold at \$4 50. Representa-

17 native butchers. 1078 16 native butchers. 972 21 native butchers. 862 13 native butchers. 965 33 native butchers. 1066 24 native butchers. 1066 24 native butchers. 767 11 native cows-heifers 689 22 native cows-heifers 767 19 native butchers. 832 21 southwestern steers 832 21 native butchers. 907 32 native butchers. 907 33 native utchers. 907 34 native butchers. 1118	\$5 5 5
21 native butchers. 882 13 native butchers. 995 33 native butchers. 1066 24 native butchers. 875 11 native cows-heifers 689 22 native cows-heifers 757 19 native cows-heifers 832 21 southwestern steers 832 21 native butchers, 997 32 native butchers, 997	5
13 native butchers. 995 3 native butchers. 1066 24 native butchers. 875 11 native cows-heifers. 689 22 native cows-heifers. 767 19 native cows. 689 21 southwestern steers. 832 10 native butchers. 997 32 native butchers. 997 32 native butchers. 997	
33 native butchers	5
24 native butchers. 875 11 native cows-heifers. 689 22 native cows-heifers. 757 14 native cows. 689 21 southwestern steers. 832 10 native butchers. 997 35 native. 997	
24 native butchers. 875 11 native cows-heifers. 689 22 native cows-heifers. 757 14 native cows. 689 21 southwestern steers. 832 10 native butchers. 997 35 native. 997	5
22 native cows-heifers	5
19 native cows	4
19 native cows	4
21 southwestern steers	â
native butchers	8
32 mail outchers 997	i
	6
	5
	6
46 native steers	
30 native steers 1358	- 6
23 native butchers 976	- 8
48 native steers1104	- 6
75 native steers	6
17 native steers	
19 native steers	
17 native steers	- 6
31 native steers	•
16 native steers	•
99 grass Texans 855	- 4
32 native steers	- 1

HOGS-Market opened fairly active,-strong on butchers quality, irregular but about steady on packing, and a shade easier on Yorkers. All sold. Butchers and Philadel-phia hogs sold at \$750 to \$765. Packing \$700 40. Yorkers \$7 30 to \$7 40, bulk \$7 50 to Culls dull at \$6 to \$6 90. Representa-

tive s	ales:				
87	.279	\$7.373.	28	135 \$	6 90
64	.192	7 40	41	238	7 55
61	296	7 65		200	
40	176	7 35	46	180	7 35
			25		
64	230	7 40	. 82	243	7 50
	276		40		
63	284	7 60	55	278	7 55
	166			189	
71	238	7.47%	77	187	7 35
SHE	EEP-Mark	et quiet	. Sales	of elipped	are

as follows

Wooled sheep dull. Sales as follows: 42..... 84.....\$3 25 100......\$6.....\$4 50 101 Colorados \$2 at \$2 75. 364 Texas, 84 at \$4 00

FRIDAY, April 27, 1883, 2 p. m. CATTLE-Market for shipping cattle steady

under moderate receipts, and pens were cleared in the forenoon. Butchers cattle were active under light receipts at strong prices. An active and stronger inquiry for fresh milch cows with young calves, and forward springers; we quote them at \$25 to \$37 50 for common to fair, and \$40 to \$60 for good to choice; bulk sales are at \$35 to \$40. Representative sales:

37 southwestern steers 926	\$5 65
21 native steers	6 05
21 native butchers	5 85
15 native steers	6 00
16 native steers	6 12
20 native steers	5 90
38 native steers	6 25
19 Indian steers 966	5 75
34 Indian steers1210	5 90
18 Indian steers1077	5 85
17 native steers	6.90

HOGS-Market opened easy at a decline of

to loc on all grades, but most notable on light, and ruled fairly active to extent of sup-ply. All sold. Butchers and Philadelphia hogs sold at \$7.50 to \$7.60. Packing \$7.00 to Yorkers \$7.30 to \$7 40, bulk \$7 35. Culls

\$6 00 to \$6 90. Represen	tative sales:
28198\$7 35 333097 45 662047 35 591817 35	32209 \$7 4 39194 7 4 56250 7 4
21129 6 75 60 7 30 28241 7 50	32197 7 3 23193 7 4
60 100 7.95	441877 3 302567 4 27198 7 4

SHEEP-Some common clipped sheep av 70 hs sold at \$2 per cwt. and good elipping averaging about 104 hs sold at \$4 50 to \$4 70, but bulk of sales range between \$3 00 and \$4 00. Wooled sheep slow and neglected. Market quiet under light receipts.

THURSDAY, April 26, 1863, 2 p. m. CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow, though about everything was sold at un-changed figures. We note a sale of cornfed Texas steers average 1,947 hs. at \$5 85. Butchers cattle were steady, and an active inquiry

8	for fresh milch cows. Representative st	Lles:
š.,	14 native cows-heifers1058	\$5 (
y	16 native steers1433	64
	15 native cows	4.0
0	17 native butchers	5 8
d	18 native butchers1072	5 8
9)	13 native butchers 923	5.3
	22 native steers	6 (
0	22 native steers	61
0	18 native steers	51
5	18 native butchers	5 1
0	19 native steers 1146	5.8
0	16 native steers	5 8
	19 native butchers1014	5 9
3.	17 native steers	5.8
8	81 Texas steers	5.8
	31 native steers1411	6.2
-	37 native steers1148	5 7

HOGS-Market was fairly active, steady for choice heavy at \$7 55 to \$7 65, extra \$770.

Packing were steady for smooth, but slow on common, quote them at \$6 90 to \$7 55, with bulk of sales at \$7 80 to \$7 45. Yorkers were 5c

\$7 45.	Representa	ative	sales:	
43	.276 \$7	55	60\$7 8	
19	.299 7	20	58 7 5	
51	183 7	35	67 7 4	
47	.234 7	50	52 7 4	
43	.199 7	45	43 7 4	
	.208 7		62 7 8	35
41	.171 7	35	22 7 8	
	.241 7		47 234 7 8	
	.206 7		55 7 5	
14	.264 7	55	4176	35
63	.201 7	40		

SHEEP-Market quiet.

The Stockmen at the National-and a mor genial and generous class does not exist-have made great preparations for their sixth annual entertainment, which is to be given Friday evening, May 4th, at the Allerton

The committees are as follows: Arrangement—Messrs. C. T. Jones, L. Merrill, Jno. L. Parry, G. T. Kirkpatrick, T. I. Zook, R. M. Lindsay, H. H. Lenord, H. F. Parry,

and Geo. H. Nute. Finances-C. Gordon, Knox Dixon, H. Ken

Finances—C. Gordon, Knox Dixon, H. Kennett and Ame T. Atwater.
Invitation—R. B. Tarlton, T. I. Daniel, A. M. Moody, Jas. Moody, Noah Vincent, Wm. Dunn, Levi Baugh. Johnnie Kay, Thos. H. White. John Hays, W. D. Fatris and Thos. Manion.
Committees—Capt. G. W. Jenks, W. H. Hill, Ike M. Rice, C. C. Brown, N. T. Jackman, N. M. Moody, S. V. B. Holke, Ab. C. Coseidar, Theo. Moody, Sr., L.B. Jenks, Ab. C. Cassidy, Thos. Timmons, Sr., E. M. Clark, Herb Morris and

S. M. Davidson, FLOOR-Geo. S. Taylor, John Bergin, L. Merrill, D. H. Sprecher, V. B. Cash, John P. Miller, H. H. Lenoard and Joe B. Griffith. With these popular gentlemen to manage af-fairs a success is abundantly assured, and it is said that Capt. Jenks has determined to make this an event to be remembered in the history of the Allerton House.

St. Louis has the name of being the leading horse market in the world, and the trade increases so rapidly as to make it appear that (partly stock held over from Saturday) at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ other centers are losing what trade they have had. Especially is this true respecting Texas cent (part sandy and green) at \$4\pi\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$6\pi\frac{3}{2}\$. horses. Buyers and sellers recognize this as latter choice, and a case Wilson at \$9: Missis the point of exchange. The wild Texan horse is a lineal descendant of the horses of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico, and the animals sent here show plenty of evidences of do at \$3 per 6-gal, case. wild blood, though it is tempered and changed by much crossing. The horses come here wholly untamed. They are sold out by carloads and singly, and are also shipped from here to other points for sale at retail, telegraph orders being sent here whenever it begraph orders b here to other points for sale at retail, telegraph orders being sent here whenever it becomes known that a train-load has arrived.

Sale 1 car late Saturday and small lots Monday When they are sold singly the 1 selects his animal, and a Mexican attendant who is expert with the lasso, brings him to the ground, where he is saddled, bridled and ridden. In escaping the pursuer these horses have been known to perform wonderful feats of running and leaping. A little gray gelding one day was cornered near a gate fully six 10%(c; Santos (light golden) 11c; Mexican feet high, at the National Yards, and had no opportunity to run for the jump, but standing he leaped the gate, only knocking a splinter REFINED SUGARS—(Belcher's) Granulated he leaped the gate, only knocking a splinter from one of the pickets with his hind hoof. If he had failed he would have been impaled on the sharp pickets.

The business at the National Yards has gathered by natural drift about the feed-barn, the manager of which, Mr. Sam White, afforded the reporter considerable information. From him it was learned that letters and telegrams come from all parts of the country giving orders for horses for various

From Camden, N. J., there came one day a letter asking for a whole car-load, to include a black stallion for breeding, and the demand seems to be general and confined to no particular area of country. One of the most suggestive and interesting cuts now going the rounds of the illustrated stock journals is the representation of a small-sized mare ing 750 pounds, with a colt by her side of fine build and stylish form, weighing 1.100 pounds, and the largest 1,400 pounds. The horse trade, like the Western cattle business, has of late attracted the attention of capitalists. A number of wealthy gentlemen have organized a joint stock company, with a paid up capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of breeding on a large scale. The company has secured a range of fifteen by thirty miles in extent on the South Platte, Colorado, and have on the range 1,500 mares averaging 850 pounds, and a number of Percheron-Norman stallions are to be sent out this spring. A gentleman who investigated the subject "I can buy ten vigorous young writes: mares for \$400, or an imported one for \$2,000.

If a mare raises a colt two years out of three—one-half of them mares equally prolific—in eleven years she will have twenty descendants. The males will have sold for enough to cover expenses, leaving from ten cheap mares 105 grade mares as the profits in elev-The tough, hardy Western horse

612% the colors of Parole in New York four years 5 00 ago. Hippey Askey's Rebel, Ella Harner ago. Hippey Askey's Rebel, Ella Harper, Sam Harper, Socks and Joe Murray, the lat-ter in particularly, are, or have been, all

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR-Quiet but steady at quotations ales light. X \$3 20, XX \$3 60, XXX \$4 25, fam ily \$4 80, choice \$5 20.

WHEAT-Firm, both cash and future. Red winter No. 2 cash \$1 12, No. 3 cash \$1 08%. CORN-Higher, both cash and future, in-cluding all descriptions of grades, but the market movement limited by small offering.

We quote No. 2 mixed cash 51%c, No. 2 white mixed cash 52c. OATS—Weaker and dull; No. 2 cash 42c.

HAY-Very little in on E. side and offering light this side. Inquiry good at full rates for fancy timothy, but all descriptions slow and easier. Sales: E. trk-3 cars strictly prime timothy at \$12 50@13, 1 choice at \$14; this side -1 car choice prairie at \$9.75, 1 prime do at \$8, 2 cars common mixed at \$7, 1 good do at \$9, 2 prime at \$10, 3 choice do at \$11, 1 car stained at \$10, 2 prime timothy at \$1250, 4 strictly prime timothy at \$13, 4 choice at \$14@ 14 50, 1 fancy at \$15.

BUTTER-Market firm and demand good for choice fresh dairy and creamery, with barely sufficient to meet the inquiry. No chance in medium and low grades—dull and weak. We quote: Creamery at 29@30c for choice and fancy: seconds at 25@27c. Choice to fancy dairy 23@25c; fair to good 15@20c; common 9@10c.

CHEESE-Steady. Prime to choice full tock 13@15c; choice port skims 8%@9c; in-EGGS-Receipts 1,229 pks. Lower but quiet

at 12%c.
LIVE FOULTRY—Quiet; no change in prices;
chickens—cocks \$3 55@3 75; mixed \$4@4 25;
hens \$4 50@4 75; spring chickens \$5@6, according to size; turkeys \$9@414; ducks \$3@3 50.
GAME—Quiet and nominal; ducks mallard \$2 50, teal \$1 50; frog legs \$1 25.

POTATOES—Quiet; little desirable stock offered and demand light. We quote: Early rose 35@45c, ajax 55@60c, both peerless and peachblow 65@70c, burbank 85c, mixed 35c to 50c—damaged or very poor less and fanc more. Sales: 200 bu early rose (slight sprouted) at 45c del. 80 sks early rose on levee at 37%c, 56 sks late rose at 55c, 36 sks russet a

NEW POTATOES-Lower and itending down, under increasing supplies. Early in morning some sold at \$7@6 75 per bbl but later \$6 was all obtainable—some offered at that to

SWEET POTATOES-Dull. We quote: Eat ing at \$2.75 per bbl for home-grown Bermuda, \$3.25 for do nansemond on orders: southern yams at \$1 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Prime dry and good size and reasonably free from sprouts scarce and firm at 75@80c; fair 50@80c: badly sprouted, damp, soft, &c., quiet at 20c to 40c. Demand light. CABBAGE—Receipts liberal and demand fair, both on local and outside order account. Prices range from \$2 85 to \$3 50 for [Louisians

References range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for pLouisiana, \$3.50@375 per crate for Alabama. Sales: 17 crates La. at \$3.50, 16 heated do at \$2.85. GREEN PEAS—Choice fresh early May in demand; marrowfat dull. [Arkansas early May sold at \$1.25 per 1-3-bu |box, Mississippi do at \$2.50 per hard. do at \$2 50 per bu and 85 per 1-3-bu box; Mobile marrowfat 75c@\$1 per 3-peck box.

WHITE BEANS—Dull and weak. Country
at \$150@175. Eastern (jobbing only)—screened medium \$2 10@215, do navy \$2 20, hand-picked

medium \$2 20@2 25, navy \$2 30@2 25.

APPLES—Choice to fancy fruit in small supply, fair demand and firm at \$4 50@5: geniting and other sound varieties at \$3 50 to

\$4, small specked and inferior \$2@3. CRANBERRIES—Slow. Prime jobbing at \$12 @\$12 50 per bbl. Soft and poor dull lat lowe

STRAWBERRIES-Selling slowly, owning to the general inferior quality of offering—supplies largely of searlet from Arkansas, which variety sold lower and were quite dull. Choice Wilson scarce and wanted. Sales were (per 6-gal. case): Arkansas-scarle sippi—Charleston and small Wilson at \$5 choice Wilson at \$7 50; Louisiana—sound ripe Wilson at \$4 per 3-gal. case, sandy and dirty

Groceries.

COFFEE—Rio common 81/481/4; do good common 9201/4c; do fair to good 91/4010c; do prime to choice 101/40111/4c; do strictly choice to fancy golden 12@14c; Costa Rica 13c; Laguayre

9%c; powdered 9%c; fine powdered 9%c; standard A 9%c; Missouri A 9%c; extra C 8%c; standard C 8%c. New Orleans—Common 7c; fair 7½@7½c; strictly prime 7½c; strictly choice 8½c; clarifled sugar, white, 8½@9c; clarifled sugar, yellow, 8½@8¾. Yellow Refined-Fair 7%c; prime 8@8%c; choice 8%c fancy 8%c.

RICE-Choice Carolina 7%c; choice Louisi ana 6%c; prime 6%c; Rangoon 5%c.

Wool, Hides, Etc.

WOOL—Offerings light in amount and still poor in quality—mainly of burry, loose, dead wool, etc.—yet all met quick sale at full quotations. Stock free from burr, and not too coarse, was in best demand and firmest. quote: Tub-washed—Choice 35@36c, fair 32@33c, dingy and low 28@30c; unwashed—choice medium clothing 25@26c, quarter blood do 23@24c, choice combing 24@25c, coarse do 20@22c, low 17@18c, light fine 22@23c, heavy fine 15@17c, black burry and cotted 5c to 10c * 18 less. Sales: Unwashed-13 sks hard burry a 14c, 6 burry at 17%c, 2 do at 19%c. 3 slightly d at 20%c, 2 do at 23c, 22 sks Mo. medium (slight ly |burry) at 23%c, 7 do (containing a light sprinkling of burrs only at 23%c, 2 medium and combing mixed at 24%c, 8 sks medium in lots at 25c.
FEATHERS—Scarce and firm. Prime L. G.

at 62c in large to 63c in small sks; No 2 and quilly do at 50c to 54c; mixed at 10c to 35c;tare 3@10 per cent.

HIDES-Dry fint western 16c; dry i western damaged 13c; dry flint kip and calf skips 13c; dry flint bulls or stags, 10c; dry salted 11c; dry salted, damaged, %c; glue stock 5c; green salted 7%c; green salted, damaged, 5%c; green salted, branded, 6%c; green salted, bulls or stags, 5%c; part cured 7c; green, uncured, 6%c.

has been tested and found useful as a streeter and a street-car horse, and it has made a 50 to \$1 25, 'dry 40c to 85c, shearing 5c to 25c. turf record as well. Gen. Phillips lowered | Wool estimated at 26c ₩ 1b.

DEER SKINS—Slow. Prime dry at 30c; neaty and salted at 20@25c; antelope 15c;

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